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Patience

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(54) **GAMMA HERPESVIRUS DNA AND METHODS OF USE**

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(58) **Field of Search** 530/350, 300; 424/185.1, 229.1, 230.1

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

Isolated polynucleotides and polypeptides derived from the genome of swine gamma-herpesviruses are disclosed, including recombinant cells and vectors encoding such polypeptides and expressing such polynucleotides. Use of the novel polynucleotides as probes of the swine genome is also described. Assay methods employing antibodies against the isolated polypeptides are also disclosed.

5 Claims, 14 Drawing Sheets

Figure 1(a)

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HHV8PEP -----MTPRSR-LATLGTVILLVCFAG--AAHSRGDTFQ--
RHESRHADPEP -----MMITNRTRRLLRAWVVI IAIGTAVG--ENVVTPKGAT--
MURH68PEP -----MYPTVKSMRVAHLTNLLTLLCLLCHTHLYVCQPTTLR--
BOVINEH4PEP YYKTILFFALIKVCSFNQTTTSTTSPSISSTTSSTTSTSKPSNTTSTNSSLAASPO
ATELINEH3PEP -----MTLNR---CVLLIVLTFSTACS-----Q--
SAIMIRIPEP -----MVPNK---HLLLIILSFSTACG-----Q--
EQH2PEP -----MGVGGGPRVVLCLWCVAALLCQGVAVEVVAETTTTFFA--
EQH5PEP -----MVAWFGLWGFARLMATLALLCGRVALDESSATPSIPP--
ALCELPEP -----MAHTGSTVCAFLIFAVLKNVFCQPTPTSSSEVEDVIPEAN-
EBVPEP -----MTRRRVLSVVVLLAALACRLGA-----Q--TPEQ--

HHV8PEP --TSSSPTPPGSSSKAPTKEEASGPKSVDFYQFRVCSAS-ITGELFRFNLEQTCPTDK
RHESRHADPEP --TTAKPTP-GPS--TPTPP---ENFPR-AEAFKFRVCSAS-ATGELFRFNLEKTCPTGTE
MURH68PEP --QPSDMTP-AQDAPTETPPPLSTNTNR--GFEYFRVCGVA-ATGETFRFDLTKCPSTQ
BOVINEH4PEP NTSTSKPSTDNQGTSTPTIPTVDDTAS-KNFYKRVCSASSSGELFRFDLQTCPTDK
ATELINEH3PEP ---TTPASSDEN--GKTPAIEK--EYF----K-YRVCSAS-TTGELFRFNLDRACFSTE
SAIMIRIPEP ---TTPTAVEK--NKTQAIYQ--EYF----K-YRVCSAS-TTGELFRFDLDRTCPSTE
EQH2PEP ---THREPVAAE--NPANP-----FLP----F--RVCGASPTGGEIFRFPLEESCENTE
EQH5PEP ---THKPAVHHED--NTTNP-----FLL----F--RVCGASPTG-EIFRFPLEENCENTE
ALCELPEP ---TVSDNIIRQR--NNTAKGIHSDPSA----FPFRVCSAS-NIGDIFRFQTSHSCEPNTK
EBVPEP ---PAPPATTVQP--TATRQ-----QTS----FPFRVCELS-SHGDLFRFSSDIQCFESFG

HHV8PEP DKY-HQEGILLVYKKNIVPHIFKVRRYRKIATSVTVYRGLTES--AITNKYELPRPVPLY
RHESRHADPEP DKT-HQEGILMVFKKNIVPHIFKVRRYRKVATSVTVYRGWTET--AVTGKQEVIRPVPOY
MURH68PEP DKK-HVEGILLVYKKNIVPYIFKIRRYRKIITQLTIWRGLTTS--SVTKGFEMATQAEHW
BOVINEH4PEP DKK-HVEGILLVYKKNIVPYIFKVRKRYRKIATSVTVYRGWSQA--AVTNRDDISRAIPYN
ATELINEH3PEP DKV-HREGILLVYKKNIVPHIFKVRRYRKIATSVRIFNGWSREGVAITNKWELSAVPKY
SAIMIRIPEP DKV-HKEGILLVYKKNIVPYIFKVRRYKIKITTSVRIFNGWTRREGVAITNKWELSAVPKY
EQH2PEP DKD-HIEGIALIYKTNIVPVYFNVRKRYRKIMTSTTIYKGSWED--AITNQHTRS YAVPLY
EQH5PEP DKE-HVEGILLIYKTNIVPYIFNVRKRYRKLVTSTTIYKGSQD--AITNQYSSFAMPLW
ALCELPEP DKE-HNEGILLIFKENIVPYVFKVRKRYRKIVTSTTIYNGIYAD--AVTNQHVSF KSVPIY
EBVPEP TRENHTEGLLMVFKDNIIPYSFKVRSYTKIVTNILYNGWYAD--SVTNRHEEKFSVDSY

HHV8PEP EISHMDSTYQCFSSMKVNVNGVENTFTDRDDVNTTVFLQPVEGLTDNIQRYFSQPVIYAE
RHESRHADPEP EINHMDTTYQCFSSMRVNVNGIVNTYTDRTDFTNQTVFLQPVEGLTDNIQRYFSQPVLTYT
MURH68PEP EVGDFDSIYQCYN SATMVVNVNRQVYVDRDGVNKTIVNIRPVDGLTGNIQRYFSQPILYSE
BOVINEH4PEP EIS MIDRTYHCFSAMATVINGILNTYIDRDS ENKSVPLQPVAGLTENINRYFSQPLIYAE
ATELINEH3PEP EINLMDKNYQCHNCMQIEVNGLLNSYCDRDGNNKTVDLKPVDGLTGAI TRYVSQPKIFAD
SAIMIRIPEP BIDIMDKTYQCHNCMQIEVNGMLNSYDRDGNKTVDLKPV DGLTGAI TRYISQPKVFD
EQH2PEP EVQMDHYIYQCFSAVQVNEG GHVNTYDRDGNWETAFLKPADGLTSSITRYQSQPEVYAT
EQH5PEP EARLVDYNYECYNGIQVTENGLHTTYVDRDGYNESVRLVPADGLTSSIRRYHSQPELYVT
ALCELPEP ETRRMDTTYQCYN SLDVTVGGNLLVYTDNDGSNMTVDLQPV DGLSNSVRRYHSQPEIHAE
EBVPEP ETDQMDTTYQCYN AVKMTKDGLTRVYVDRDGVNITVNLKPTGGLANGVRRYASQTELYDA

HHV8PEP PGWFPGIYRVRTTVNCEIVDMIARSAEPYNYFVTS LGDTVEVSPFCYNSSCST-TPSNK
RHESRHADPEP PGWFPGIYRVRTTVNCEIVDMIARSAEPYSYFVTALGDTVEVSPFCHNDSTCSV-AEKTE
MURH68PEP PGWMPGFIYRVRTTVNCEIVDMVARSMDPYNYLATALGDSLELSPFQTFDNTS QS-TAPKR
BOVINEH4PEP PGWFPGIYRVRTTVNCEIVDMYARSVEPYTHFITALGDTIEISPFCHNNSQCTGNSTSR
ATELINEH3PEP AGWLWGTYKTRRTTVNCEIVEMFARSADPYTYFVTALGDTVEVSPFCD AENSCPN----AS
SAIMIRIPEP PGWLWGTYRTRRTTVNCEIVDMFARSADPYTYFVTALGDTVEVSPFCDVDNSCPN----AT
EQH2PEP PRNLLWSYTRRTTVNCEIVTEMSARSMKPFYFVTASGDTIEMSPFLKENGTEPE--KILK
EQH5PEP ERNLLWSYTRRTTVNCEIVDMTARSHKPFYFVTASGDSIETSPFYT-NASR-----R
ALCELPEP PGWLLGGYRRRTTVNCEIVTETDARAVPPFRYFITNIGDTIEMSPFWSKAWNETEFS--GE
EBVPEP PGWLWYTRTRRTTVNCLITDMMAKSNSPFDFFVTTTGQTVEMSPFYDGKNETF----HE

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Figure 1(b)

HHV8PEP NGLSVQVVLNHTVVITYSDRGTSPTPQNRIFVETGAYTLWSASESKTTAVCLALWKTFFPR
RHEsrHADPEP NGLGARVLtNYTMVDFATR--APTtETRVFADSGEYTVSWKAEDPKSAVCAALTLWKTFFPR
MURH68PEP ADMRVREVKNYKFVDYNNRGTAPAGQSRtFLETPSATYSWKtATRQTATCDLVHWKTFFPR
BOVINEH4PEP DATKVWIEENHQTVDYERRG-HPTKDKRIFLkDEEYtLSWKAEDRERAIcDFVIWKTFFPR
ATELINEH3PEP DVLSSQVDFNHTVVVDYGNRATSQQHGKRIFAHtLDYsvSWEAInKtTSVCSMVfWKGfQR
SAIMIRIPEP DVLsvQIDLNHTVVVDYGNRATSQQHKKRIFAHtLDYsvSWEAVNKSASVCSMVfWKSfQR
EQH2PEP RPHSIQLLKNYAVtKYGVGLGQADNATRFFAIFGDYSLSWKATTENSSYCDLllWKGfSN
EQH5PEP VP--VQVLYNYSVtDYGVGLGSGENvTRFFATLNDfSISWKAATENSSYcPLVlWKGfPS
ALCELPEP PDRtLTVAkDYRVVDYKFRGTQPQGHTRIFVDKBEYtLSWAQQFRNIsYCRWAHWKSFDN
EBVPEP RADSFHVRTNYKIVDYDNRGTNPQGERRAFldKGTyTLswKLENR-TAYcPLQHwQTFDS

HHV8PEP SIQTTHEDSFHFVANEItATFTAP---LTPVANFTDtySCLtSDINTLNASAKLASTH
RHEsrHADPEP AIQTtHEASyHFVANDVtATFTSP---LSEVANFTGTySCLDEVIQKTLNDtIKKLSdTH
MURH68PEP AIQTtAHEHSyHFVANEvTATFNTP---LTEVENFTSTySVCVSDQINKtISEYIQKLNSY
BOVINEH4PEP AIQTtIHNESFHFVANEVtASFLtSNQEEtELRGntEILNcMNStINETLEETVKKfFNKSH
ATELINEH3PEP AIQTtEHdStYHFIANEItAGfSTs---KETLASfSSEYsCLMSDINSTLTDKIGRVNnTH
SAIMIRIPEP AIQTtEHdLTYHFIANEItAGfSTV---KEPLANFTSDYNCLMTHINTtLEDKIARVNnTH
EQH2PEP AIQTtQHNSLHFIANdITASfSTP--LEEEAN-FNETFKCIWNNTQEEIQKKLKEVEKTH
EQH5PEP AIQTtKHEKSyHFIADAVtASfTTP--LTDETSyFNtTYQCAWQDIeGEIQKRfDPVSKTH
ALCELPEP AIKtEHGKSLHFVANDITASfYTP--NTQTREvLGKHVCLNNTIESELKSRlAKVNDTH
EBVPEP tIATETGKSihFVtDEGTSSfVTN---TTVGIELPDAFKCIEEQVnKtMHEKYEAVQDRY

HHV8PEP VP-NGTVQYFHTtGGLYLVWQPMsAINLTHAQ-GDSGNPTSSPPPSASP-----M
RHEsrHADPEP VT-NGSAQYKtEGGLFLLWQPLtPLSLVDEMRGLNG---TTPAP---P-----A
MURH68PEP VA-SGKTQYFKTDGNLYLIWQPLEHPEIEDID--EDSDPEPTPAP---P-----K
BOVINEH4PEP IR-DGEVKYKtNGGLFLIWQAMKPLNLSEHT-----N-YTIER---N-----N
ATELINEH3PEP VP-NGTAQYFKTEGGMILVWQPLtAIELEEAmeIeATtVSPTPLS-----T
SAIMIRIPEP TP-NGtAeyYQTEGGMILVWQPLtAIELEEAmeIeATtSPVtPSAP-----T
EQH2PEP RP-NGtAKYKtTGnLYIvWQPLtQIDLLDthAKLYNLTNAtASPTSTP-----T
EQH5PEP AR-NGSVQIYKtSGNLYVvWQPLVQLDlLlAAHAKtINStDNStSPtTAPN-----Tt
ALCELPEP SP-NGtAQYyLtnGGLllVWQPLVQqKLLDAKGLLDAVKkQNTTTT-----T
EBVPEP tKGQEAItYfITSGGLllLAWLPLtPRSLAtVKNLtELtTPTSSPPSSPPSPAPSAARGSt

HHV8PEP TTSASRRKRRSASTAAAGG---GGSTDN-----LSYtQLQfAYDKLRdGINQVLEELsRA
RHEsrHADPEP TtSTVSRVRRSVNtNEQ-----ATDN-----LAAPQLQfAYDKLRASINKVLEELsRA
MURH68PEP STRRkREAADNGNStSEVS---KGSENP-----LItAQIqfAYDKLTTsVNnVLEELsRA
BOVINEH4PEP KtGNKSRQKRsvDtKtFQg-----AKG-----LStAQVQfAYDHLRTSMNHILEELtKT
ATELINEH3PEP AHLtSRRTGRKRdVSAG-----SENS-----VLLAQIqfAYDKLRQsINNvLEELAIT
SAIMIRIPEP SSSRSKRAIRsIRDVSAG-----SENN-----VFLSQtIqfAYDKLRQsINNvLEELAIT
EQH2PEP -TtSPRRRRRdStSSVSGGg---NNGDNStKEESVAASQVQfAYDNLrKSINrVLGELsRA
EQH5PEP TtStSSRRKRdStGNtATNn---SSSNNSMEENLAtSQVQfAYDQLrKSINrVLEQLSRV
ALCELPEP TtTRSRQRRSVSSGIDdV---YtAEST-----ILLtQIqfAYDtlRAQINNvLEELsRA
EBVPEP PAAVLRRRRRdAGNAtTPVPPTAPGKSLGtLNNPATVQIqfAYDslRRQINrMLGDlLARA

HHV8PEP WCReQVRdNLMWYELSKINPTsVMtAIYGRpVSAKFVGDAISVTECINVDQSSVNIHKSL
RHEsrHADPEP WCReQVRdTYMwYELSKINPTsVMtAIYGRpVSAKFVGDAISVtDCVAVDQASVSIHKSL
MURH68PEP WCReQVRdTLmWYELSKVNPTsVMSAIYGRpVAARYVGDAISVtDCIYVDQSSVNIHQSL
BOVINEH4PEP WCReQKdNLMWYELSKINPTsVMAAIYGRpVAVKAMGDafMVSEcINVDQASVNIHKSM
ATELINEH3PEP WCReQVRQTMiWYELIARINPTsVMtAIYGRpVSAKALGDVIsVTECINVDQTSVSIHKSL
SAIMIRIPEP WCReQVRQTMVWYELIARINPTsVMtAIYGRpVSRKALGDVIsVTECINVDQSSVSIHKSL
EQH2PEP WCReQYRASLMWYELSKINPTsVMSAIYGRpVSAKLIGDVVSVSDCISVDQKSVfVHKNM
EQH5PEP WCQnQYRASLMWYELSKINPTsVMSAIYGRpVSAKLIGDVVQISDCITVDQESVfVHRNL
ALCELPEP WCReQHRASLMWNELSKINPTsVMSIYGRpVSAKRIGDVIsVSHCVVDQDSVSLHRSM
EBVPEP WCLEQKRQNMVLRlELtKINPTtVMSSiYGRpVAAKRLGDVIsVScQcVPVnQATVtLRKSM

Figure 1(c)

HHV8PEP	RTN---SKDVCYARPLVTFKFLNSSNLFTGQLGARNEIILLTNNQVETCKDTCHEHYFITRN
RHESRHADPEP	RTS---TPGMCYSRPPVTRFRFLNSTLFLKQQLGPRNEIILLTDNQVEACKETCEHYFIASN
MURH68PEP	RLQH--DKTTCYSRPRVTFKFINSTDLPTGQLGPRKEIILSNINIECKDESEHYFIVGE
BOVINEH4PEP	RTD---DPKVCYSRPLVTFKFNSTATFRGQLGTRNEILLTNTHVETCRPTADHYFFVKN
ATELINEH3PEP	KTT--NNDVCYSRPPVTFKFNSSQLFKGQLGARNEILLSSESLVENCHQNAEHFFFTAKN
SAIMIRIPEP	KTE---NNDICYSRPPVTFKFNSSQLFKGQLGARNEILLSSESLVENCHQNAETFFFTAKN
EQH2PEP	KVPG--KEDLCYTRPVVGFKFINSGELFAGQLGPRNEIVLSTSQVEVCQHSCEHYFQAGN
EQH5PEP	RVPG--SKDLCYTRPVVGFKFINSGELFVQQLGARNEILLSSTNLVEVCQHSCEHYFQGGN
ALCELPEP	RVPGDKTHECYSRPPVTFKFINSHLYKQQLGVNNEILLTTAVEICHENTEHYFQGGN
EBVPEP	RVPG--SETMCYSRPLVSFSFINDTKTYEGQLGTDNEIFLTKMTEVCQATSQYYPQSGN

HHV8PEP	ETLVYKDYAYLRTINTFTDI STLNTFIALNLSFIQNI DFKAIELYSSAEKRLASSVFDLET
RHESRHADPEP	VTYYYKDYVFKKINTSEI STLGT FIALNLSFIENIDFRVIELYSRAEKKLSGVSFDIET
MURH68PEP	YIYYKNYIFEEKLNLSIATLDTFIALNISFIENIDFKTVELYSETERKCLASSVFDIES
BOVINEH4PEP	MTHYFKDYKFKVKTMDTNNISTLDTFLTLNLT FIDNIDFKTVELYSETERKMAS-ALDLET
ATELINEH3PEP	ETYHFKNYLHVETLPLTNI STLDTFLALNLT FIEIDFKAVELYSSGERKLAN-VFDLET
SAIMIRIPEP	ETYHFKNYVHVETL PVNNISTLDTFLALNLT FIEIDFKAVELYSSGERKLAN-VFDLET
EQH2PEP	QMYKYKDYVYVSTLNLTDIPTLHTMITLNL SLVENIDFKVIELYSKTEKRLSN-VFDIET
EQH5PEP	HLYKYKNYEVYSTMLNLTDPVTLHTMITLNL SLVENVDFQVIELYSQEKKLSN-VFDIET
ALCELPEP	NMYFYKNYRHVKTMPVGDVATLDTFMVLNLT LVENIDFQVIELYSREKRMST-AFDIET
EBVPEP	EIHVYNDYHHFKTIELDGIATLQTFISLNTSLIENIDFASLELYSRDEQRASN-VFDLEG

HHV8PEP	<u>MPREYNYYTHRLAGLREDLDNTIDMCKERFVRDLSEIVADLGGIGKTVVNVASSVVTLCG</u>
RHESRHADPEP	<u>MPREYNYYTORLAGLREDLDNTIDLNRDRLARDLSEIVADLGDVGRTVVNVASSVITLFG</u>
MURH68PEP	<u>MPREYNYYTYSLAGIKKOLDNTIDYNRDRLVQDLSMMADLGDIGRSVVNVSSVVTFFS</u>
BOVINEH4PEP	<u>MPREYNYYTQKLASLREDLDNTIDLNRDRLVKDLSEMMADLGDIGKVVVNTFSGIVTVFG</u>
ATELINEH3PEP	<u>MPREYNYYAQSISGLRKDFDNSQRNDRDRI IQDFSEILADLGSIGKVI VNIASSAFSLFG</u>
SAIMIRIPEP	<u>MPREYNYYAQSISGLRKDFDNSQRNDRDRI IQDFSEILADLGSIGKVI VNVASGAFSLFG</u>
EQH2PEP	<u>MPREYNYYTQNLNGLRKLDDSDIDHGRDSFIQTLG DIMQDLGTIGKVVNVASGVFSLFG</u>
EQH5PEP	<u>MPREYNYYTQNLKGLRKLDDSDIDHGRDSFIQFLGDLVQDLVPVGVIVNVASGVFSLFG</u>
ALCELPEP	<u>MPREYNYYTQRTVGLRRDLTD-LATNRNQFVDAFGSLMDDLGVVGKTVLNAVSSVATLFS</u>
EBVPEP	<u>IPREYNFQAQNIAGLRKDLDNAVSNGRNQFVDGLGELMDSLGSVGSITNLVSTVGGFLS</u>

HHV8PEP	SLVTGFINFIKHPLGGMMLIIIVIAIILII FMLSRRNTNTIAQAPVKMIYP----DVDRRA
RHESRHADPEP	SIVSGFINFIKSPFGMLMILVIVAVVLI VIFALNRRNTNAIAQAPIRMIYP----DIDKMQ
MURH68PEP	SIVTGFIKFFFTNPLGGIFILLIIGGIIFLVVVLNRRNSQFHDAPTKMLYPSVENYAARQA
BOVINEH4PEP	SIVGGFVSFFFTNPIGGVTIILLLLIVVVVVFIVSRRTNMMNEAPIKMIYP----NIDKAS
ATELINEH3PEP	GIVTGILNFIKPNPLGGMFTFLLVGAIILVILLVRRTNMNSQAPIRMIYP----DIEKSR
SAIMIRIPEP	GIVTGILNFIKPNPLGGMFTFLLVGAVIILVILLVRRTNMNSQAPIRMIYP----DVEKSK
EQH2PEP	SIVSGVISFFKNPFGMMLIIVLLIAGVVVYLFMTRSRSIYSAPIRMLYP----GVERAA
EQH5PEP	SIVSGVISFLKNPLGAILTIALIVGGIIVLYLFI TRSRTVYQAPIRMLYP----EVDRAP
ALCELPEP	SIVSGIINFIKNPFGMMLIFGLIAAVVITVILLNRKAKRFAQNPVQMIYP----DIKTIT
EBVPEP	SLVSGFISFFKNPFGMMLIIVLVAGVVILVISLTRRTRQMSQQPVQMLYP----GIDELA

HHV8PEP	PP-----SGGAPTREEIKNILLGMHQLQQ----ERQKADDLKKSTPSVFQRTANGLR
RHESRHADPEP	P-----SGGKVDQEIKNILLGMHQLQQ----EERRRLDEQQRSAFSLFRASDGLK
MURH68PEP	PPPYSA---SPPAIDKEEIKRILLGMHQVHQ----EEKEAQKQLTNSGPTLWQKATGFLR
BOVINEH4PEP	EQE-----NIQPLPGEI IKRILLGMHQLQQ----SEHGKSEEBASHKPGFLQLLGDGLQ
ATELINEH3PEP	S-----SVTPTEPEVIKQILLGMHNMQQ----EYKKEEKKEQRAARPSIFRQAETFL
SAIMIRIPEP	S-----TVTPMEPETIKQILLGMHNMQQ----EAYKKEEKQRAARPSIFRQAETFL
EQH2PEP	QEP-----GAHPVSEDQIRNILLGMHQFQQQRARAEAEARRREEVKGKRTLFEVIRDSAT
EQH5PEP	QQ-----NVQPIPEDQVRSILLAMHQFQQQQQQQQQQQEEHTQ--RRSIFDTIRESTS
ALCELPEP	SQREEL---QVDPISKHELDRI MLAMHDYHASK--QPESKQDEEQGSTTSGPADWLNKAK
EBVPEP	QQHASGEGPGINPISKTELQAIMLALHEQNQ-----EQKRAAQRAAGPSVASRALQAAR

Figure 2

ATGGCAGGTA	GCTTAAAAC	TAGGGGATCT	GTTCTAGCAC	TGTGGTACCT	GTATCAGGTG	60
GCTCTTTATT	CACTTAGTAT	AGCAGAGACC	GGTGTAACCT	CACCTCCAAA	TACAGCGACC	120
TGGTCTACTG	AATCGCCGCT	AACAGGTCAC	TATGGAACAC	ACGATTCAAG	CCATGGTGAA	180
AGAGGAAACA	ACGAAAACAG	AGATTCAGAA	GAGCAAATA	AAAACATTTA	TGGATCGCCT	240
TCTACGTTTC	CTTACAGAGT	ATGCAGTGCC	TCCGGAGTTG	GAGATGTCTT	TAGATTTTCCAG	300
ACCGACCATG	TGTGTCCCAG	TGCCAGTGAT	ATGGTACACA	GTGAGGGGAT	TCTACTAATT	360
TACAAACAGA	ACATTATTCC	ATTTATGTTT	AGAGTTAGGA	AATATAGAAA	AGTTGTTACA	420
ACAAGTACTG	TCTACAATGG	TATTTATCT	GACTCTATTA	CCAACCAACA	TACTTTCTAT	480
AAATCAATCG	AACCTTGGA	GACAGAAAAG	ATGGACACAA	TATATCAGTG	TTTTAATTCT	540
TTAAGACTAA	ACACAGGTGG	AAATCTGCTT	ACTTATGTAG	ATAGAGATGA	TATAAATATG	600
ACAGTGTTC	TGCAACCTGT	TGACGGTGTG	ACGCCCGATG	TGAAGAGGTA	TGGCAGTCAA	660
CCAGAGCTGT	ACCTTGAACC	TGGCTGTTT	TGGGGTAGTT	ATAGAAGACG	AACTACAGTG	720
AACTGTGAAC	TAATGGACAT	GTTTGCAAGA	TCAAATCCTC	CATTTGATTT	CTTTGTTACA	780
GCTACAGGTG	ATACGGTGGA	AAATGTCTCA	TTTTGGAGTG	GTGAAGATGA	TCATGAAAAT	840
AAGTGCAGAG	AGAACCCATG	GTTTGTTAGT	GTGATAAATA	ACTACAAGGT	GGTGGACTAT	900
CAAAACAGAG	GGACTGTACC	CCTTGAAAA	ACAAGGATAT	TTCTAGATAG	GGAAGAGTAT	960
ACATTATCTT	GGGAAAAGCA	TCTAAAAAAT	ATGTCATATT	GTCCACTAAC	ATTATGGAAA	1020
GCATTTTACA	ATGGAATCCA	GACGGAGCAT	TCAGGCTCAT	ATCATTTTGT	AGCCAATGAC	1080
ATCACAGCGT	CATTCACAAC	TAGTAAAGAA	GACATGAAAG	AGTTCAATAC	GACATATCAT	1140
TGTCTCAACG	AGGAAATAAA	GGCAGAAATA	GAGAAGAAAT	ATGCAAAAGT	AAACTCAACT	1200
CACTCTAAAT	ATGGAGATCT	GAAATACTTT	AAAACAGATG	GGGGTCTCTA	TTTAGTCTGG	1260
CAACCTCTTA	TTCAAAACAG	GCTTCTTGAT	GCTAAGAACA	AACTGAACAA	TGAGACTTAT	1320
TCCAGGAGAT	CACGACGTCA	GGCAGAATCT	ACTACTGACC	CAATGATGGA	GATGACTGGA	1380
AATGGAGCAG	GTGGAGAATA	TAGCAGTGAA	AATTCAATCA	CGGTGGCGCA	GGTGCAGTAT	1440
GCCTATGACA	ATCTTCGTAT	CAGAATAAAT	AACATTTTGG	AAGATTTGTC	AAAGGCATGG	1500
TGTCGTGAGC	AGCATGAGC	TGCTCTGGTG	TGGAATGAGC	TCAGCAAGAT	TAATCCCACA	1560
AGCGTCATGA	GCATGATTTA	CAATAGACCC	GTATCAGCCA	AAAGAATAGG	AGATGTCATT	1620
TCAGTCTCTA	ACTGTATTGT	GGTAGACCAA	ACCAGTGTCT	CATTACATAA	AAGTCTCAGG	1680
CTTCTCAGTG	CATCGGATGA	AAAGTGCTTC	TCTAGACCTC	CAGTGACATT	TAAGTTTATG	1740
AATGACAGTA	CTATTTACAA	AGGGCAACTA	GGAGTCAATA	ATGAGATTCT	CTTAACCACA	1800
ACATACCTTG	AAACATGTCA	GGAAAACACT	GAGTATTACT	TTCAGGCAAA	GACAGACATG	1860
TACATTTACA	AAAACATATGA	GCATTTGAAG	ACTGTGCCTT	TATCTTCGAT	CACCACACTA	1920
GATACATTTA	TAGCCCTTAA	TTTTACACTA	TTGGAGAATG	TTGACTTTAA	AGTCATTGAA	1980
CTTTATACCA	GGGACGAGAA	GAGGCTTAGT	AATGTCTTTG	ACATTGAAAC	AATGTTTAGG	2040
GAATATAACT	ACTATGCTCA	GAGGGTCAGT	GGCCTCAGAA	AGGATTTGCT	GGATCTAAGC	2100
ACCAATAGAA	ATCAATTTGT	GGATGCATTT	GGTAGCTTA	TGGATGATTT	GGGTGCTGTT	2160
GGGCAGACAG	TTGTAATGTC	TGTAAGTGGT	GTGGCTACGC	TGTTTAGCTC	AATGTGTAACA	2220
GGATTTATTA	ATTTCAATTAA	AAACCCATTT	GGTGAATGT	TAATGATTAT	TGTTGTTATT	2280
GGTGTGCTAT	TTGCCATCTA	CTTTCTGACC	AAAAAGACGA	AGATATATGA	GACGGCACCG	2340
ATTAAGATGA	TTTATCCTGA	AATTGACAAG	CTGAAAGAAC	GTGAGGGAAA	ATCAGAAATA	2400
GCACCAATCA	GTGAAGAAGA	GCTGGAGAGA	ATTGTACTTG	CTATGCACAT	CCATCAACAA	2460
AATTCACATA	TGGAACAAA	AACAAGGAAG	GATCCCAAAG	ACAGCATATT	AACAAGGGCA	2520
CAAAATATGC	TACGCAAAAAG	ATCAGGATAT	TCTAATTTAA	AAAATGCTGA	ATCTGTGGAG	2580
ATGTAAACA	CTTTATAA					2598

Figure 3

MAGSLKLRGS	VLALWYLYQV	ALYLSLSIAET	GVTSPNTAT	WSTESPLTGH	50
YGTHDSSHGE	RGNNENRDSE	EQNKNYIGSP	STFPYRVCSA	SGVGDVFRFQ	100
TDHVCPDASD	MVHSEGILLI	YKQNIIPFME	RVRKYRKVVT	TSTVYNGIYS	150
DSITNQHTFY	KSIEPWETEK	MDTIYQCFNS	LRLNTGGNLL	TYVDRDDINM	200
TVFLQPVDGV	TPDVKRYGSQ	PELYLEPGWF	WGSYRRRTTV	NCELMDFAR	250
SNPPFDFFVT	ATGDTVEMSP	FWSGEDDHEN	KMHEKPWFVS	VINNYKVVDY	300
QNRGTVPLGK	TRIFLDREY	TLSWEKHLKN	MSYCPLTLWK	AFYNGIQTEH	350
SGSYHFVAND	ITASFTTSKE	DMKEFNNTYH	CLNEEIKAEI	EKKYAKVNST	400
HSKYGDLKYF	KTDGGLYLWV	OPLIQNRLLD	AKNKLNNETY	SRRSRRQAES	450
TTDPMMEMTG	NGAGGEYSSE	NSITVAQVQY	AYDNLIRIRIN	NILEDLSKAW	500
CREQHRAALV	WNELSKINPT	SVMSMIYNRP	VSAKRIGDVI	SVSNICIVVDQ	550
TSVSLHKSLR	LLSASDEKCF	SRPPVTFKFM	NDSTIYKGQL	GVNNEILLTT	600
TYLETCQENT	EYYFQAKTDM	YIYKNYEHK	TVPLSSITTL	DTFIALNFTL	650
LENVDFKVE	LYTRDEKRLS	NVFDIETMFR	EYNYAQRVS	GLRKDLLDLS	700
TNRNQFVDAF	GSLMDDLGA	GQTVVNAVSG	VATLFSSIVT	GFINFIKPNF	750
GGMLMIIVVI	GVLFAIYFLT	KKTKIYETAP	IKMIYPEIDK	LKEREGKSEI	800
APISEELER	IVLAMHIHQ	NSHMETKTRK	DPKDSILTRA	QNMLRKRSGY	850
SNLKNAESVE	MLNTL				865

Figure 4

pGHV-gpB DNA.txt	-----	-----	-----AATCT	TCGTATCAGA	ATAAATAACA	25
pGHV1 DNA.(641-1300)	CGCCGCGTC	CGGCTCCACG	GTGGTGCGGC	TGGAGCCCGA	GCAGGC--CT	688
				T G C GA	A C	
pGHV-gpB DNA.txt	TTTTGGAAGA	TTTGTCAAAG	GCATGGTGTC	GTGAGCAGCA	TAGAGCTGCT	75
pGHV1 DNA.(641-1300)	GCCCCGAGTA	CTCG-CAGGG	GCGCAACTTC	ACGGAGGGGA	TCGUCGTGCT	737
	GA A	T G CA G	GC TC	G G A T G	TGCT	
pGHV-gpB DNA.txt	CTGGTGTGGA	ATGAGCTCAG	CAAGATTAAT	CCCACAAGCG	TCATGAGCAT	125
pGHV1 DNA.(641-1300)	CT----T-CA	AGGAGAACAT	C--G-CC--C	CGCACAAAGT-	TCAAGGCCCA	776
	CT	T A A GAG CA	C G	C CACAAG	TCA G C	
pGHV-gpB DNA.txt	GATTTACAAT	-AGACCCGTA	TCAGC-CAAA	AGAATAG-GA	GATGTCAATTT	172
pGHV1 DNA.(641-1300)	CATCTACTAC	AAGAACGTCA	TCGTACAGAC	CGTGTGGTCC	GGGAGCACGT	826
	AT TAC A	AGA C A	TC C C A	G T G	G CA T	
pGHV-gpB DNA.txt	CAGTCTCTAA	C-TGTATTG-	-TGGTAGACC	AAACCACTGT	CTCATTACAT	219
pGHV1 DNA.(641-1300)	ACGCGGCCAT	CACGAACCGC	TTCACAGACC	GCGTGCCCGT	CCCCGTGCAG	876
	G C A C G A G	T AGACC		GT C C T CA		
pGHV-gpB DNA.txt	AAAAGTCTCA	GGCTTCTCAG	TGCATCGGAT	GAAAAGTGCT	TCTCTAGACC	269
pGHV1 DNA.(641-1300)	GAGA-TCACG	GACGTGATCG	ACCGCCG--C	GGCAAGTGCG	TCTCCA-AGG	922
	A A TC C	C T G	C CG	G AAGTGC	TCTC A A	
pGHV-gpB DNA.txt	TCCAGTGACA	T--TTAA-GT	TTATGA-ATG	ACAGTACT-A	TTTACAAAGG	314
pGHV1 DNA.(641-1300)	CCGAGT-ACG	TGCGCAACAA	CCACAAGGTG	ACCGCCTTCG	ACCGCGACGA	971
	C AGT AC	T AA	A A TG	AC G T	C AG	
pGHV-gpB DNA.txt	GCAACTAG--	GAGTCAATAA	TGAGATTCT-	----CTTAAC	---CACAAACA	354
pGHV1 DNA.(641-1300)	GAACCCCGTC	GAGGTGGACC	TGCGCCCTTC	GCGCCTGAAC	GCGCTCGGCA	1021
	G A C	GAG	TG G CT	CT AAC	C C	
pGHV-gpB DNA.txt	TAC-C--TTG	AAACA-TGTC	-AGGAAA---	ACACTGAGTA	TTAC-TTCA	395
pGHV1 DNA.(641-1300)	CCGCGGCTG	GCACACCACC	AACGACACCT	ACACCAAGAT	CGGCGCCGCG	1071
	C C TG	ACA C	A GA A	ACAC AG	C C	
pGHV-gpB DNA.txt	GGCAAAGACA	GACATGTACA	TTTACAAAAA	CT--AT----	GAGCATTTGA	439
pGHV1 DNA.(641-1300)	GGCTTCTAC-	CACACGGGCA	CCTCCGTCAA	CTGCATCGTC	GAGGAGGTGG	1120
	GGC AC	ACA G CA	T C AA	CT AT	GAG A TG	
pGHV-gpB DNA.txt	AGAC-----	--TGTGCCTT	TA-----TCT	TCGATCACCA	CACTAGATAC	476
pGHV1 DNA.(641-1300)	AGGCGCGCTC	CGTGTACCCC	TACGACTCCT	TCGCCCTGTC	CACGGGGGAC	1170
	AG C	TGT CC	TA CT	TCG C	CAC G AC	
pGHV-gpB DNA.txt	ATT---TATA	GCCCTTAATT	TTAC--ACTA	TTGGAGAATG	TTGACTTTAA	521
pGHV1 DNA.(641-1300)	ATTGTGTACA	TGTCCCCCTT	CTACGGCCTG	CGCGAGGGGG	CCCACGGGGA	1220
	ATT TA A	C TT	TAC T	GAG G	AC A	
pGHV-gpB DNA.txt	AGTCATTGAA	CTTTATACCA	GGG----ACG	AG-AAGAGGC	TTAGTA--AT	564
pGHV1 DNA.(641-1300)	GCACATCG-G	CTACGCGCCC	GGGCGCTTCC	AGCAGGTGGA	GCACTACTAC	1269
	CAT G	CT CC	GGG C	AG G GG	A TA A	
pGHV-gpB DNA.txt	GTCTTTGACA	TTGAAACAAT	G-----	--	585	
pGHV1 DNA.(641-1300)	CCCATCGAC-	CTGGACTCGC	GCCTCCGCGC	CT	1300	
	C T GAC	TG A	G			

Figure 5

pGHV-gpB prot PGHV1Prot. (491-850)	-----N LRI----- PAAPAAARRA RRSPGPACTP EPPAVNGTGH LRITTGSAEF ARLQFTYDHI LRI	4 540
pGHV-gpB prot PGHV1Prot. (491-850)	--RINNILED LSKAWCREQH RAALVWNELS KINPTSVMMSM IYNRFVSAKR QAHVNDMLGR IAAAWCELQN KDRTLWSEMS RLNPSAVATA ALGQRVSARM N L AWC Q W E S NP V VSA	52 590
pGHV-gpB prot PGHV1Prot. (491-850)	IGDVISVSNC IVVDQTSVSL HKSLRLLSAS DEKCFSRPPV TFKFMNDSTI LGDVMAISRC VEV-RGGVYV QNSMR-VPGE RGTCYSRPLV TFE-HNGTGV GDV S C V V S R C SRP V TF N	102 637
pGHV-gpB prot PGHV1Prot. (491-850)	YKQQLGVNNE ILLTTTYLET CQENTEYFQ AKTDMYIYKN YEHLKTVPLS IEGQLGDDNE LLISRDLIEP CTGNHRRYFK LGSGYVYED YNYVRMVEVP GQLG NE L E C N YF Y Y V	152 687
pGHV-gpB prot PGHV1Prot. (491-850)	SITILDTFIA LNFTLLENVD FKVIELYTRD E----- --KR---- --ETISTRVT LNLTLLEDRE FLPLEVYTRE ELADTGLLDY SEIQRRNQLH T LN TLLE F E YTR E R	185 735
pGHV-gpB prot PGHV1Prot. (491-850)	-----LS NVF----- ALKFYDIDRV VKVDHNVVLL RGIANFFOGL GDVGAAVGKV VLGATGAVIS	185 785
pGHV-gpB prot PGHV1Prot. (491-850)	-----LS NVF----- AVGGMVSPFLS NPFGALAIGL LVLAGLVAAF LAYRHISRLR RNPMKALYPV LS N F	190 835
pGHV-gpB prot PGHV1Prot. (491-850)	-----DI E--TM TTKTLKEDGV DEGDV	195 850

Figure 6

pGHV-gpB DNA.txt	-----									
pGHV2 DNA.txt	CCAGCATAAT	GATAGCCAAT	AATCTGTGTT	ACTCTACCCT	GATCTTAAAT					50
pGHV-gpB DNA.txt	-----									
pGHV2 DNA.txt	GACGAGGACG	TGACGGGGAT	CGACGAGAAA	GATATTCTGA	CGGTGCATGT				-----AATCT	5
									AT T	100
pGHV-gpB DNA.txt	TCGTATCAGA	ATA-AAT-AA	CATTTTGAA	GATTTGTCAA	AGGCATGGTG					53
pGHV2 DNA.txt	--AAACAAGA	ATACCGTGTA	CAGGTTTCG-T	TAGGAG-CAG	CGTCAGGGAG					146
	A AGA	ATA T A	CA TT G	A G CA	G CA GG G					
pGHV-gpB DNA.txt	TC-GTGAGCA	GCATAGAGCT	GCTCTGGTGT	GGAATGAGCT	CAGCAAGATT					102
pGHV2 DNA.txt	TCTATACTCG	GCAC---GCT	GCT---GTCT	AG-ATG-GCT	CAGGAAGAGA					188
	TC T C	GCA GCT	GCT GT T	G ATG GCT	CAG AAGA					
pGHV-gpB DNA.txt	AATCCCACAA	GCG-TCATGA	GCATGATTTA	CAAT-AGACC	CGTAT-CAGC					149
pGHV2 DNA.txt	AA----GGAA	GTGAAGGCGC	GCATGAAACG	CTGTGAGGAC	CCTATGTTGG					234
	AA AA	G G G	GCATGA	C T AG C C	TAT T					
pGHV-gpB DNA.txt	CAAAAGAATA	GGAGATGTCA	TTTCAGTCTC	TAAGTGTATT	GTGGTAGACC					199
pGHV2 DNA.txt	C-ACTG-AT-	--ACTTGACA	-AGCAGCAGC	TTGC--CCTC	AAGGT-GAC-					274
	C A G AT	A TG CA	CAG C T C T	GGT GAC						
pGHV-gpB DNA.txt	AAACCAGTGT	CTCATTACAT	AAAAGTCTCA	GGCTTCTCAG	TGCATCGGAT					249
pGHV2 DNA.txt	-GTGCAATGC	GTT-TTAC--	---GGCTTCA	CGGGAGCC-G	TGCA-CGG-T					314
	CA TG	T TTAC	G TCA	G C G	TGCA CGG T					
pGHV-gpB DNA.txt	GAAAAGTGCT	TCTCTAGACC	TCCAGTGACA	TTTAAGTFTA	TGAATGACAG					299
pGHV2 DNA.txt	CTGCTGC-CG	TGTCT--CCC	TCTAGCGGCG	TCCA---TCA	CCAGC-ATAG					357
	G C T TCT	CC TC	AG G C T A	T A A	A A AG					
pGHV-gpB DNA.txt	TACTATTTAC	AAAGGGCAAC	TAGGAGTCAA	TAATGAGATT	CTCTTAACCA					349
pGHV2 DNA.txt	GGC--GGGAC	A--TGC--T	TAGG---CA-	-GACGAG-TG	ACTTTATCAA					394
	C AC A	GC TAGG	CA A GAG T	TTA C A						
pGHV-gpB DNA.txt	CAACATACCT	TGAAACATGT	CAGGAAAACA	CTGAGTATTA	CTTTCAGGCA					399
pGHV2 DNA.txt	CAATGT-CCT	T-----TCGT	CTAGAGAATA	CG-----	-----					420
	CAA T CCT T	GT C	GA AA A C							
pGHV-gpB DNA.txt	AAGACAGACA	TGTACATTTA	CAAAAACATAT	GAGCATTTGA	AGACTGTGCC					449
pGHV2 DNA.txt	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----					420
pGHV-gpB DNA.txt	TTTATCTTCG	ATCACCACAC	TAGATACATT	TATAGCCCTT	AATTTTACAC					499
pGHV2 DNA.txt	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----					420
pGHV-gpB DNA.txt	TATTGGAGAA	TGTTGACTTT	AAAGTCATTG	AACTTTATAC	CAGGGACGAG					549
pGHV2 DNA.txt	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----					420
pGHV-gpB DNA.txt	AAGAGGCTTA	GTAATGTCTT	TGACATTGAA	ACAATG						585
pGHV2 DNA.txt	-----	-----	-----	-----						420

Figure 7

pGHV-gpB prot	NLRIRINNIL	EDLSKAWCRE	QHRAALVWNE	LSKINPTSVM	SMIYNRPVSA	50
pGHV2 prot.txt	S--IMIANNL	-----C--	--YSTLI---	LNDEDVTG--	-----IDE	25
	I I N L	C	L L	T		
pGHV-gpB prot	KRIGDVISVS	NCIVVDQTSV	SLHKSRLRLS	ASDEKCFSRP	PVTFKFMNDS	100
pGHV2 prot.txt	K---DILTVH	----VMKNTV	-----	-----	---YRFVRSS	45
	K D V	V V			F S	
pGHV-gpB prot	---TIYKQQL	GV-MNBILLT	TTYLETQEN	TEYYFQAKTD	MYI---YKN-	142
pGHV2 prot.txt	VRESILGTLL	SRWLRERKEV	KARMKRCEDP	MLALILDKQQ	LALKVTCNAF	95
	I L		C		K	
pGHV-gpB prot	YEHLKTVP--	LSSITTLDTF	IALNFTLL-E	NVDFKVIELY	TRD---EK-R	185
pGHV2 prot.txt	YGFTGAVHGL	LPCLPLAASI	TSIGRDMLRQ	TSDFINNVLS	SREYVSEKFS	145
	Y V L		L	DF	L R EK	
pGHV-gpB prot	LSNV-F--DI	ETM-				195
pGHV2 prot.txt	LSDGDFFQDGF	SPEC				159
	LS F D					

Figure 8

pGHV-gpB DNA AF118399 DNA.txt	AATCTTCGTA TCAGAATAAA TAACATTTTG GAAGATTTGT CAAAGGCATG -----	50
pGHV-gpB DNA AF118399 DNA.txt	GTGTCTGTGAG CAGCATAGAG CTGCTCTGGT GTGGAATGAG CTCAGCAAGA -----	100
pGHV-gpB DNA AF118399 DNA.txt	TTAATCCCAC AAGCGTCATG AGCATGATTT ACAATAGACC CGTATCAGCC -----	150
pGHV-gpB DNA AF118399 DNA.txt	AAAAGAATAG GAGATGTCAT TTCAGTCTCT AACTGTATTG TGGTAGACCA -----	200
pGHV-gpB DNA AF118399 DNA.txt	AACCAGTGTG TCATTACATA AAAGTCTCAG GCTTCTCAGT GCATCGGATG -----	250
pGHV-gpB DNA AF118399 DNA.txt	AAAAGTGCTT CTCTAGACCT CCAGTGACAT TTAAGTTTAT GAATGACAGT ----- -----TAAT CTATGTCACT T AT ATG CA T	300 14
pGHV-gpB DNA AF118399 DNA.txt	ACTATTTACA AAGGGCAACT AGGA-GTCAA TAATGAGATT CTCTTAACCA -CTACCC-TA ATCCATCATG AAGACCTGCA TAAATATCCT CAAITAAAGG CTA A A A A GA T A TAA A T A T TAA	349 62
pGHV-gpB DNA AF118399 DNA.txt	CAACATACCT TGAAACATGT CAGGAAAACA CTGAGTATTA CTTTCAGGCA AGGAGGATTA TGAAACAT-- A TGAAACAT	399 83
pGHV-gpB DNA AF118399 DNA.txt	AAGACAGACA TGTACATTTA CAAAAACTAT GAGCAFTTGA AGACTGTGCC ----- TG---ATT-- TG ATT AG TT CTG	449 95
pGHV-gpB DNA AF118399 DNA.txt	TTTATCTTCG ATCACCACAC TAGATACATT TATAGCCCTT AATTTTACAC ----- -----GTCC-- GTCC	499 99
pGHV-gpB DNA AF118399 DNA.txt	TATPGGAGAA TGTTGACTTT -----AAAG TCAT-T--GA A---CTT--- ----- TGTTCACCTT GTAAAAAAAC ACATATCAGA ATCTCTTCTG TGTT ACTTT AAA CAT T GA A CTT	534 139
pGHV-gpB DNA AF118399 DNA.txt	--TA----- -TAC--CA-- G--GG--ACG AGA----- --AG--AGG- TCTAACCTGC TTACAACATG GCTGGCTAAG AGAAAAATGA TCAGAAAGGA TA TAC CA G GG A G AGA AG AGG	555 189
pGHV-gpB DNA AF118399 DNA.txt	CTTAGTA--A TGT-CT--TT GACA-TTGA- AACCAATG--- ATTAGCAGCA TGTGCTGACC CAAAGCTCAG GACAAT-TTT AGATAAACAG TTAG A A TGT CT A A T A ACAAT	585 238
pGHV-gpB DNA AF118399 DNA.txt	----- CAGCTTGCAA TTAAGGTGAC ATGCAATGCT GTGTATGGGT TCACTGGTGT	585 288
pGHV-gpB DNA AF118399 DNA.txt	----- TGCATCTGGT ATGCTGCCCT GTCTCAAGAT TGCAGAGACC ATAACTATGC	585 338
pGHV-gpB DNA AF118399 DNA.txt	----- AAGGAAGGGC CATGTTGGAA AAGACAAAAG TATTTGTAGA GAATTTAAGT	585 388
pGHV-gpB DNA AF118399 DNA.txt	----- CATGAGGATC TCCATCCAT CTGTAAGGTT GGCTTTATGC CTCAGTCACC	585 438
pGHV-gpB DNA AF118399 DNA.txt	----- AAACAGCATT GATAAACCT TCAAGGTG	585 466

Figure 9

pGHV-gpB DNA	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	50
AF118401 DNA.txt	GAGGACCTGC	ATAAGTATCC	TCAATTAAAG	GAGGATGATT	ATGAAACATT	
pGHV-gpB DNA	-----	-----	-----	---AATCTTC	GTATCAGAAT	17
AF118401 DNA.txt	TTTGATTAGT	TCTGGCCCTG	TTCACTTTGT	AAAAAACAC	ATATCAGAAT	100
				AA C	TATCAGAAT	
pGHV-gpB DNA	AAATAACATT	TTGGAAGATT	TGTCAAAGGC	ATGGTGTTCGT	GAGCAGCATA	67
AF118401 DNA.txt	-----C-TC	TT-----	-----	-----	-----	105
	C T	TT				
pGHV-gpB DNA	GAGCTGCTCT	GGTGTGGAAT	GAGCTCAGCA	AGATTAATCC	CACAAGCGTC	117
AF118401 DNA.txt	---CTG-TC-	-----GAA-	---CTT----	-G-----CT	CACAA----C	125
	CTG TC	GAA	CT	G C	CACAA C	
pGHV-gpB DNA	ATGAGCATGA	TTTACAATAG	ACCCGTATCA	GCCAAAAGAA	-----T---	158
AF118401 DNA.txt	ATG-GC-TG-	-----	-----	GCCAAGAGAA	AAATGATCAG	152
	ATG GC TG				T	
pGHV-gpB DNA	--AGG----	--AG-ATGT-	-----	-----CA	--TTT-----	172
AF118401 DNA.txt	AAAGGAATTG	ACAGCATGTG	CTGATCCAAA	GCTCAGGACA	ATTTTAGATA	202
	AGG	AG ATGT		CA	TTT	
pGHV-gpB DNA	-----CAGTC	T-----CTA--	---AC-TGTA	TTG-TG-GTA	--GA-CCA--	200
AF118401 DNA.txt	AACAGCAGCT	TGCAATTAAG	GTGACATGCA	ATGCTGTGTA	TGGATTCACT	252
	CAG	T TA	AC TG A	TG TG GTA	GA CA	
pGHV-gpB DNA	-----A-	-----AC-CA	G---TGTCCTC	A-----	-----TTAC	217
AF118401 DNA.txt	GGTGTTCGAT	CTGGTATGCT	GCCATGTCTC	AAGATGTCAG	AGACCATCAC	302
	A	A C	G TGTCCTC	A	TCAC	
pGHV-gpB DNA	-----	-----	-----AT	AAAAGT--CT	-CAG-GCTTC	235
AF118401 DNA.txt	TATGCAAGGA	AGGGCCATGT	TGGAAAAGAC	AAAAGTATTT	GTAGAGAATC	352
			A	AAAAGT	T AG G TC	
pGHV-gpB DNA	TCAG---TGC	A---TCGGA	T-GAAAAGT-	-GCTT--CTC	TAGACCTCCA	273
AF118401 DNA.txt	TGAGTCATGA	AGATCTCCGT	TCCATATGTA	AGGTTGGCTC	TATACCTC-A	401
	T AG TG A	TC G T A A GT	G TT CTC	TA ACCTC A		
pGHV-gpB DNA	GTGACATTTA	AGTTTATGAA	TGACAGTACT	ATTTACAAAG	GGCAACTAGG	323
AF118401 DNA.txt	GT--CA-TCA	A---ACG--	TG-----	-TTT-----	-----	417
	GT CA T A A	A G TG		TTT		
pGHV-gpB DNA	AGTCAATAAT	GAGATTCTCT	TAACCACAAC	ATACCTTGAA	ACATGTCAGG	373
AF118401 DNA.txt	-G---ATAAA	-----	-----	-----	-----	423
	G ATAA					
pGHV-gpB DNA	AAAACACTGA	GTATTACTTT	CAGGCAAAGA	CAGACATGTA	CATTACAAA	423
AF118401 DNA.txt	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	423
pGHV-gpB DNA	AACTATGAGC	ATTGAAGAC	TGTGCCTTTA	TCTTCGATCA	CCACACTAGA	473
AF118401 DNA.txt	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	423
pGHV-gpB DNA	TACATTTATA	GCCCTTAATT	TTACACTATT	GGAGAATGTT	GACTTTAAAG	523
AF118401 DNA.txt	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	423
pGHV-gpB DNA	TCATTGAACT	TTATACCAGG	GACGAGAAGA	GGCTTAGTAA	TGTCTTTGAC	573
AF118401 DNA.txt	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	423
pGHV-gpB DNA	ATTGAAACAA	TG	585			
AF118401 DNA.txt	-----	--	423			

Figure 10

```

Query:      1970  aagtcattgaactttataaccagggacgagaagaggccttagtaatgtcctttgacattgaaa 2029
           ||||| || ||||| || || || || ||||| || || || || ||||| || || ||
Sbjct:      18669  aagtaatagaactatactctagagaagagaagaggatgagcactgcatttgatagaga 18728

Query:      2030  caatgtttagggaaataactactatgctcagagggtcagtggcctcagaaaaggatttgc 2089
           ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
Sbjct:      18729  ccatgtttagagaatacaactactacacacagagggtcactggcctgcggagggacttga 18788

Query:      2090  tggatctaagcaccaatagaaatcaatttgtggatgcatttggtagtcttatggatgatt 2149
           || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || ||
Sbjct:      18789  cagacctagctacaaacagaaatcaatttgtagatgcctttggcagcctcatggacgact 18848

Query:      2150  tgggtgctggtgggcagacagttgtaaatgctgttaagtgggtgggctacgctgtttagct 2209
           ||||| || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || ||
Sbjct:      18849  tgggggtcgtggggaacgggtgtgaatgctgtgagcagtggtggccacactcttcagct 18908

Query:      2210  caattgtaacaggatttattaatttcattaaaaaacccatttgggtggaatggt 2261
           || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || ||
Sbjct:      18909  ctatagtctcagggatcatcaatttcattaaaaaaccccttgggggaatggt 18960

```

Score = 91.1 bits (47), Expect = 7e-16
 Identities = 117/152 (76%), Positives = 117/152 (76%)

```

Query:      1498  tgggtgctgagcagcatagagctgctctgggtggaatgagctcagcaagattaatccc 1557
           ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
Sbjct:      18194  tgggtgccgtgagcagcaccgagcctctctcatgtggaacgagctaagcaaaatcaaccct 18253

Query:      1558  acaagcgtcatgagcatgattacaatagaccgctatcagccaaaagaataggagatgtc 1617
           || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || || ||
Sbjct:      18254  accagtgatgagctctatatacgggcccagctatctgcccagaagaattggagatgtg 18313

Query:      1618  atttcagtctctaactgtattgtggtagacca 1649
           || || ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
Sbjct:      18314  atatctgtctctcactgtgtgggtggtagacca 18345

```

Figure 11(a)

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gi|2337975 (AF005370) glycoprotein B [Alcelaphine herpesvirus 1]
Length = 854

Score = 953 bits (2437), Expect = 0.0
Identities = 463/804 (57%), Positives = 589/804 (72%), Gaps = 26/804 (3%)

Query: 74  KNIYGSPSTFPYRVCSASGVGDVFRFQTDHVCPDASDMVHSEGILLIYKQNIIPFMFRVR 133
           K I+ PS FP+RVCSAS +GD+FRFQT H CP+ D H+EGILLI+K+NI+P++F+VR
Sbjct: 55  KGIHSDPSAFPFRVCSASNIGDIFRFQTSHPNTKDKHEHNEGILLIFKENIVPYVFKVR 114

Query: 134  KYRKVVTTSTVYNGIYSDSITNQHTFYKSI EPWETEKMDTIYQCFNSLRNLNTGGNLLTYV 193
           KYRK+VTTST+YNGIY+D++TNQH F KS+ +ET +MDTIYQC+NSL + GGNLL Y
Sbjct: 115  KYRKIVTTSTIYNGIYADAVTNQHVFSKSVPIYETRRMDTIYQCYNSLDVTVGGNLLVYT 174

Query: 194  DRDDINMTVFLQPVVDGVTDPVKRYGSQPELYLEPGWFWGSYRRRTTVNCELMDMFARSNP 253
           D D NMTV LQPVDG++ V+RY SQPE++ EPGW G YRRRTTVNCE+ + AR+ P
Sbjct: 175  DNDGSNMTVDLQPVVDGLSNSVRRYHSQPEIHAEPGWLLGGYRRRTTVNCEVTETDARAVP 234

Query: 254  PFDFVVTATGDTVEMSPFWSGEDDHENKMHEKPFVSVINNYKVVDYQNRGTVPLGKTRI 313
           PF +F+T GDT+EMSPFWS + E ++V +Y+VVDY+ RGT P G TRI
Sbjct: 235  PFRYFITNIGDTIEMSPFWSKAWNETEFSGEPDRTLTVAKYRVDYKFRGTQPQGHTRI 294

Query: 314  FLDREYYTSLWEKHLKNMSYCP LTLWKAFYNGIQTEHSGSYHFVANDITASFTTSKEDMK 373
           F+D+EEYTLSW + +N+SYC WK+F N I+TEH S HFVANDITASF T +
Sbjct: 295  FVDKEEYTLSWAQQFRNISYCRWAHWKSPDNAIKTEHGKSLHFVANDITASFYTPNTQTR 354

Query: 374  EFNTTYHCLNXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXVNSTH SKYGDLYFKTDGGLYLWVQPLIQNRLLDAKN 433
           E + CLN VN THS G +Y+ T+GGL LVWQPL+Q +LLDAK
Sbjct: 355  EVLGKHVCLNNTIESELKSRRLAKVNDTHSPNGTAQYYLTNGLLLVWQPLVQQKLLDAKG 414

Query: 434  KLN-----NETYSRRSRRQAESTTDPMMEMTGNGAGGEYSSENSITVAQVQYAYDN 484
           L+ T + RSRRQ S + +G Y++E++I + Q+Q+AYD
Sbjct: 415  LLDVAVKKQNTTTTTTTRSRQRSSVS-----SGIDDVYTAESTILLTQIQFAYDT 466

Query: 485  LRIRINNILEDLSKAWCREQHRAALVWNELSKINPTSVMSMIYNRPVSAKRIGDVISVSN 544
           LR +INN+LE+LS+AWCREQHRA+L+WNELSKINPTSVMS IY RPVSAKRIGDVISVS+
Sbjct: 467  LRAQINNLEELSRWCREQHRAASLMWNELSKINPTSVMSIYGRPVSAKRIGDVISVSH 526

Query: 545  CIVVDQTSVSLHKSRLRLLSA-SDEKCFSRPPVTFKFMNDSTIYKQLGVNNEILLTTTYL 603
           C+VVDQ SVSLH+S+R+ +C+SRPPVTFKF+NDS +YKQLGVNNEILLTTT +
Sbjct: 527  CVVVDQDSVSLHRSMRVPGRDKTHECYSRPPVTFKFINDSHLYKQLGVNNEILLTTTAV 586

Query: 604  ETCQENTEYFYFQAKTDMYIYKNEYHLKTVPLSSITTLDTFIALNFTLLENVDFKVIELYT 663
           E C ENTE+YFQ +MY YKNY H+KT+P+ + TLDTF+ LN TL+EN+DF+VIELY+
Sbjct: 587  EICHENTEHYFQGGNNMYFYKNYRHVKTMPVGDVATLDTFMVNLNLTLENIDFQVIELYS 646

Query: 664  RDEKRLSNVFDIETMFREYNYYAQRVSGLRKDLLDLSTNRNQFVDAFGSLMDDLGVGQGT 723
           R+EKR+S FDIETMFREYNYY QRV+GLR+DL DL+TNRNQFVDAFGSLMDDLGVG+T
Sbjct: 647  REEKRMSTAFDIETMFREYNYTQRVTLGRRDLTDLATNRNQFVDAFGSLMDDLGVVGKT 706

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Figure 11(b)

Query: 724 VVNAVSGVATLFSSIVTGFINFIKNPFGGMLMIIVVIGVLFAYFLTKKTKIYETAPIKM 783
V+NAVS VATLFSSIV+G INFIKNPFGGML+ ++ V+ + L +K K + P++M
Sbjct: 707 VLNAVSSVATLFSSIVSGIINFIKNPFGGMLLFGLIAAVVITVILLNRKAKRFAQNPVQM 766

Query: 784 IYPEIDKLEREGKSEIAPISEEELERTVLAMHIHQONSHMETK-----TRKDPKDSI 836
IYP+I + + + ++ PIS+ EL+RI+LAMH + + E+K T P D
Sbjct: 767 IYPDIKTITSQREELQVDPISKHELDRI MLAMHDYHASKQPESKQDEEQGSTTSGPAD-W 825

Query: 837 LTRAQNMLRKRSGYSNLKNAESVE 860
L +A+N+LR+R+GY LK +S E
Sbjct: 826 LNKAKNVLRRRAGYKPLKRTDSFE 849

GAMMA HERPESVIRUS DNA AND METHODS OF USE

This application is a divisional of U.S. application Ser. No. 09/612,204, filed 7 Jul. 2000, and claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/168,532, filed 2 Dec. 1999, and U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/142,736, filed 8 Jul. 1999, the disclosures of which are hereby incorporated by reference in their entirety.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to newly identified polynucleotides, polypeptides, and fragments thereof encoded by porcine gamma-herpesvirus sequences, and methods of using the porcine gamma-herpesvirus nucleic acids and polypeptides.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Organ procurement currently poses one of the major problems in solid organ transplantation, since the number of patients requiring transplants far exceeds the number of organs available. One means of eliminating the shortage of donor organs for allotransplantation is to develop the technologies required to transplant non-human organs into humans, i.e., xenotransplantation. The development of clinical xenotransplantation will also allow for the transplantation of non-human cells and tissues.

A potential problem lies in the fact that human and animal organs may be of very different size, depending on the species serving as donor, and on the possibility of infection due to microorganisms present in the donor tissues and having an ability to infect humans. Consequently, one strain of the domesticated pig, denoted miniature swine (*Sus scrofa*), appears suitable for such transplants because of its similar size to humans (see below). Furthermore, any use of pigs as organ donors in xenotransplantation would obviate problems associated with the consideration of non-human primates as donors. Xenografts from non-human primates, for example, present considerable risk of transmission of pathogens and the consequent development of emerging infections. In addition, several pathogens that cause disease are known to infect both humans and non-human primates, for example, in the transmission of HIV from the chimpanzee to humans. Furthermore, chimpanzees and orangutans, the closest non-human primates phylogenetically, are endangered species and far too rare to be considered for organ transplantation purposes. Baboons are too small to be an appropriate donor for most organ transplants. Even the largest baboons weigh less than 40 kg. In addition, the gestation times and productivity of primates would not allow a commercially significant generation of source animals.

The physiology of many organ systems of pigs has been shown to be highly similar to the human counterparts (Sachs, D. H. (1994) *Veterinary Immunology & Immunopathology* 43:185–191). Thus, the miniature swine offers numerous advantages as potential xenograft donors. They achieve adult weights of approximately 100–150 kg, a size that is more compatible to human weights than that of the domestic pig, which reaches weights of over 500 kg. Through a selective breeding program over the past 20 years, partially inbred, miniature swine have been produced (Sachs et al. (1976) *Transplantation* 22: 559–567; Sachs, D. H. (1992) *In Swine as models in biomedical research*, eds M. Swindle, D. Moody, and L. Phillips, pp. 3–15. Ames Iowa State Univ. Press; Sachs, (1994) *Veterinary Immunology & Immunopathology* 43: 185–191). This breeding program has

resulted in herds of animals that are genetically well characterized and inbred at the major histocompatibility complex (MHC). These animals have been used in large animal model studies for many years and have, like their domestic counterparts, very favorable breeding characteristics for being used as donors of organs in xenotransplantation.

A central concern regarding xenotransplantation is the risk of xenosis, infection by organisms transferred with the xenograft into both the transplant recipient and the general population. In particular, “emerging infections” caused by new and previously unknown infectious agents with altered pathogenicity, have to be considered as a potential risk associated with xenotransplantation. The risk of viral infection is increased in transplantation by the presence of factors commonly associated with viral activation, e.g., immune suppression, graft-versus-host disease, graft rejection, viral co-infection, and cytotoxic therapies.

Herpesviruses are the causative agents of many diseases that share a commonality of latency and recurrent infections. Herpesviruses may persist for years in a dormant state and become reactivated after later provocation. While the herpesviruses are widely separated in terms of genomic sequence and proteins, many are similar in terms of virion structure and genome organization. Herpesvirus represents a DNA virus family containing a central icosahedral core of double-stranded DNA. There is a lipoprotein envelope that is trilaminar and 100–200 nm in diameter and a nucleus that is 30–43 nm in diameter. The genome size is large, up to 235 kbp DNA. Based upon the structural and morphological features, the herpesvirus family is divided into three main families: alpha, beta, and gamma. Examples of alpha herpesviruses are herpes simplex and varicella zoster, examples of beta herpesviruses are cytomegalovirus and human herpesvirus 6 while examples of gamma-herpesviruses are Epstein Barr virus and human herpesvirus 8.

Prior to this invention, members of three porcine herpesvirus families had been identified, namely of the alpha, beta, and gamma-herpesvirus families. Suid herpesvirus 1 (SHV1), which causes pseudorabies (PRV) in pigs, is an alpha-herpesvirus and results in neonatal death of piglets, and can be eradicated by vaccination. The glycoprotein II gene of SHV1 is reportedly closely related to the gpB gene of other herpesviruses (Robbins et al. (1987) *J. Virology*. 61:2691–2701). Suid herpesvirus 2 (SHV2), also known as pig cytomegalovirus (pCMV), is found in the respiratory tract of pigs and causes atopic rhinitis, abortion, or neonatal piglet losses. Only the DNA polymerase gene of SHV2 has been reported (Genbank Accession Number AJ222640). Detection of two novel porcine herpesviruses with high similarity to other gamma-herpesviruses were recently reported (Ehlers et al. (1999) *J. General Virology*, 80:971–978), wherein the sequence of the DNA polymerase gene was reported (Genbank Accession Numbers AF118399 and AF118401).

Subsequent examination, as disclosed herein, of pigs for the presence of a gamma-herpesvirus by PCR methods designed to amplify the DNA regions encoding all or part of the glycoprotein B (gpB) envelope molecule has resulted in the detection of sequence similarity to other known gamma-herpesviruses.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is an object of the present invention to provide isolated polynucleotide sequences encoding a polypeptide that corresponds to a novel porcine gamma-herpesvirus glycoprotein B, herein called pGHV-gpB. Such sequences may be derived from genomic DNA.

It is another object of the present invention to provide immunogenically active fragments and segments of said polynucleotide for use as probes in the detection of similar sequences in related organisms.

A further object of this invention is to use the polypeptides and fragments thereof of the invention to provide a vaccine against porcine gamma-herpesvirus organisms, which vaccine is useful to protect a pig from productive proliferation of this, or related, gamma-herpesvirus organisms.

A still further object of the present invention is to provide antibodies that are capable of binding to an epitope on the porcine gamma-herpesvirus gpB polypeptides, and fragments, of the invention. Such antibodies are useful for diagnosis of the presence of pGHV-gpB polypeptides or as part of a vaccination program.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 shows the alignment of Glycoprotein-B (gpB) protein sequences from several known gamma-herpesviruses. The following gamma-herpesviruses were used for the analysis: human herpesvirus 8 (HHV8PEP; Genbank accession number AF092928), rhesus monkey rhadinovirus (RHESRHADPEP; Genbank accession number AF029302), murine herpesvirus 68 (MURH68PEP; Genbank accession number U97553), bovine herpesvirus 4 (BOVINEH4PEP; Genbank accession number Z15044), ateline herpesvirus 3 (ATELINEH3PEP; Genbank accession number AF083424), herpesvirus saimiri (SAIMIRIPEP; Genbank accession number X64346), equine herpesvirus 2 (EQH2PEP; Genbank accession number U20824), Epstein-Barr virus (EBVPEP; Genbank accession number V01555), Alcelaphine herpesvirus 1 (ALCELPEP; Genbank accession number AF005370), and equine herpesvirus 5 (EQH5PEP; Genbank accession number AF050671). Degenerate primers were designed for conserved regions (underlined) along with specific primers for Epstein-Barr Virus (EBV) for control and optimization purposes. Such sequences are continued through FIGS. 1(a), 1(b) and 1(c).

FIG. 2 shows the DNA sequence of the pGHV-gpB gene (SEQ ID NO: 23) that encodes a gamma-herpesvirus gpB polypeptide of the present invention. A fragment of this is shown as SEQ ID NO: 1.

FIG. 3 shows the deduced polypeptide sequence of the pGHV-gpB cDNA shown in FIG. 2 (SEQ ID NO: 24). The amino acids of the sequence are represented by standard one-letter codes. A fragment of this is shown as SEQ ID NO: 2.

FIG. 4 shows a comparison of the nucleic acid sequences of pGHV-gpB and SHV1 and is therefore an illustration of the nucleic acid sequence identity between SEQ ID NO: 1 (a portion of the sequence of FIG. 2) and a portion of Suid herpesvirus 1 (SHV1, Genbank accession number M17321 nucleotides 641-1300). Row 1 (pGHV-gpB DNA) of the compared sequences is SEQ ID NO: 1 (a portion of the sequence of FIG. 2), row 2 is SHV1 (pGHV1 in the figure), nucleotides 641-1300, and row 3 indicates the nucleotides that show identity. Dashes indicate gaps that were inserted in the alignment process to maximize sequence identity.

FIG. 5 is a comparison of the protein sequences of pGHV-gpB and SHV1 and thus an illustration of the identity between the deduced amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2 (a portion of the sequence of FIG. 3) and SHV1. The amino acids of the sequence are represented by standard one-letter codes.

Row 1 of the compared sequences is SEQ ID NO: 2, row 2 is the amino acid sequence of SHV1 (pGHV1; amino acids

491-850) and row 3 indicates the amino acids that show identity. Dashes indicate gaps that were inserted in the alignment process to maximize sequence identity.

FIG. 6 is a comparison of the nucleic acid sequences of pGHV-gpB and SHV2 and illustrates the nucleic acid sequence identity between SEQ ID NO: 1 and a portion of suid herpesvirus 1 (SHV2, Genbank accession number AJ222640). Row 1 of the compared sequences is SEQ ID NO: 1, row 2 is SHV2, and row 3 indicates the nucleotides that show identity. Dashes indicate gaps that were inserted in the alignment process to maximize sequence identity.

FIG. 7 shows a comparison of the protein sequences of pGHV-gpB and SHV2 and illustrates the identity between the deduced amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2 and that of SHV2. The amino acids are represented by standard one-letter codes. Row 1 of the compared sequences is SEQ ID NO: 2, row 2 is the amino acid sequence of SHV2, and row 3 indicates the amino acids that show identity. Dashes indicate gaps that were inserted in the alignment process to maximize sequence identity.

FIG. 8 is an illustration of the nucleic acid sequence identity between SEQ ID NO:1 and a portion of the porcine gamma-herpesvirus polymerase (AF118399). Row 1 of the compared sequences is SEQ ID NO:1, row 2 is AF118399 and row 3 indicates the nucleotides that show identity. Dashes indicate gaps that were inserted into the alignment process to maximize sequence identity.

FIG. 9 is an illustration of the nucleic acid sequence identity between SEQ ID NO:1 and a portion of the porcine gamma-herpesvirus polymerase (AF118401). Row 1 of the compared sequences is SEQ ID NO:1, row 2 is AF118401 and row 3 indicates the nucleotides that show identity. Dashes indicate gaps that were inserted into the alignment process to maximize sequence identity.

FIG. 10 shows a Blast 2 sequence comparison of the nucleic acid sequence of pGHV-gpB and Acelaphine herpesvirus (GenBank Accession No. AF005370). The vertical lines indicate matches between the two sequences. The upper "Query" sequence represents the gpB nucleotide sequence while the lower "subject" sequence is the Acelaphine herpesvirus sequence. The numbers for the upper sequence correspond to the residue numbers shown for the sequence of FIG. 2 (SEQ ID NO: 23). About 76% of the residues matched.

FIGS. 11(a) and (b) show a comparison of the protein sequences of pGHV-gpB and Acelaphine herpesvirus (GenBank Accession No. gi/2337975 (AF005370)). The amino acids of these sequences are represented by the standard one-letter codes. Row 1 (query) of the compared sequences is the pGHV-gpB while the lower row (the "subject" sequence) is the Acelaphine herpesvirus sequence. The numbers for the upper row correspond to the residue numbers shown in FIG. 3 (SEQ ID NO: 24).

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

In accordance with one aspect of the present invention, there is disclosed herein an isolated polynucleotide which encodes the polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 24, corresponding to the gpB envelope protein of porcine gamma herpesvirus. Also disclosed are fragments of these polynucleotide and polypeptide sequences, especially that of SEQ ID NO:1 (polynucleotide) and SEQ ID NO:2 (polypeptide).

Polynucleotide sequences of the present invention have been isolated from genomic DNA of miniature swine. These

sequences show only low sequence similarity with other known porcine herpesvirus sequences (SHV1 and SHV2 and gamma-herpesvirus polymerase gene), including the sequences corresponding to Genbank Accession Numbers M17321, AJ222640, AF118399 and AF118401, respectively.

In accordance with a further aspect of the present invention the nucleic acid sequences of SEQ ID NO: 23, including fragments thereof, may be utilized under stringent hybridization conditions to isolate from porcine tissue by procedures known in the art, DNA sequences corresponding to porcine gamma-herpesvirus gpB regions and for complete porcine gamma-herpesvirus sequences.

Fragments of the polynucleotide sequences of the present invention were used as hybridization probes for a cDNA or DNA library to isolate the full-length gamma-herpesvirus sequence or fragments thereof. Such fragments also find use as probes in identifying other similar sequences of related organisms. Thus, the present invention further provides an isolated porcine gamma-herpesvirus polynucleotide fragment that is capable of stringently hybridizing to a porcine gamma-herpesvirus polynucleotide sequence. In this manner, the present invention provides probes and/or primers for use in *ex vivo* porcine gamma-herpesvirus detection studies. Typical detection methods involve use of the polymerase chain reaction, sequence analysis, and hybridization techniques. Thus, the present invention also provides pGHV-gpB specific oligonucleotide probes and primers.

The present invention further relates to a method of detecting the presence of gamma herpesvirus in a sample comprising detecting the presence in said sample of a polynucleotide having a sequence at least 80%, preferably at least 90%, most preferably 95% identical to a sequence encoding a polypeptide of the present invention. Said sample may be blood or other tissue sample. The presence of a polypeptide, or immunogenic fragments thereof, of the present invention may also be detected in such samples.

In addition, the present invention also relates to an isolated nucleic acid probe comprising an oligonucleotide whose sequence is at least 95% identical to a fragment, portion or segment of a polynucleotide encoding a polypeptide of the present invention. Such oligonucleotide probe may be either a DNA (i.e., a polydeoxyribonucleotide) or an RNA (i.e., a polyribonucleotide). In a preferred embodiment, said oligonucleotide probe and said fragment have the same sequence.

In a particular embodiment, said isolated nucleic acid probe will comprise an oligonucleotide that is at least 15 nucleotides in length, preferably at least 30 nucleotides in length, most preferably at least 60 nucleotides in length, and especially where said probe is at least 100 nucleotides in length. Such probes commonly hybridize to said oligonucleotides under stringent conditions, as defined herein. SEQ ID NO: 1. In another specific embodiment, the isolated nucleic acid probe oligonucleotide has the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 1.

In a separate embodiment, the isolated nucleic acid probe oligonucleotide of the present invention has a sequence at least 95% identical to the sequence, and is preferably identical to a sequence, selected from the group consisting of the sequences of SEQ ID NO: 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, and 36.

The method of the present invention also provides a means wherein the polynucleotide coding for gpB protein is detected using a probe as disclosed herein. Useful probes also include oligonucleotides whose sequence is selected

from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, and 36.

Porcine gamma-herpesvirus specific oligonucleotides can be detected and/or prepared from the porcine gamma-herpesvirus gpB sequence of the present invention and can be synthesized according to known techniques. They will have substantial sequence identity (e.g., at least 75%, preferably at least 90%, most preferably at least 95%, and most especially 100% sequence identity) with one of the strands (either plus or minus) shown herein (SEQ ID NO: 23, which shows the sense, or plus, or coding, or anti-template strand) or an RNA equivalent, or with part of such a strand, or with a complement thereof.

The present invention further relates to isolated polynucleotides having at least 75% identity to the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 23, preferably at least 90% sequence identity thereto, most preferably at least 95% sequence identity thereto, with the preferred embodiment being an isolated polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 23.

Likewise, polypeptides comprising the peptides encoded by porcine gamma-herpesvirus sequences are useful for generating antibodies to detect the presence of gamma-herpesvirus polypeptides when they are expressed in porcine tissues. Most useful is the polypeptide sequence of SEQ ID NO:24 (gpB protein) as well as immunogenically active fragments thereof (for example, the fragment whose sequence is that of SEQ ID NO: 2).

The present invention also relates to fragments, portions and segments of the polynucleotides and polypeptides disclosed herein, especially where said fragments, portions or segments are useful as probes (in the case of polynucleotides) or have immunogenic activity (in the case of polypeptides). Polypeptides of the present invention include fragments having at least 30, preferably at least 50, and most preferably at least 70 amino acid residues in common with some portion of the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 24.

"Polynucleotide sequences" as used herein refers to a chain of nucleotides such as deoxyribose nucleic acid (DNA) and transcription products thereof, such as RNA. The polynucleotides of the present invention include DNA, which includes cDNA, genomic DNA, non-genomic DNA, and synthetic DNA, and RNA, such as mRNA present in infected cells.

The term "oligonucleotide" encompasses nucleotides of preferably at least 15 bases (e.g. 15 bases to 600 bases) in length, more preferably 15 bases to 50 bases and most preferably 15 bases to 100 bases.

The term "gene" means the segment of DNA involved in producing a polypeptide chain; it includes regions preceding and following the coding region (leader and trailer sequences) as well as intervening sequences (introns) between individual coding segments (exons).

"Stringent hybridization" or "hybridization under stringent conditions" means hybridization that can be effected at a temperature of between 50° C. and 70° C. in 2×SSC (1×SSC is 17.5 g NaCl, 8.8 g of sodium citrate in 800 ml of H₂O, the pH is adjusted to 7.4 with NaOH and the volume adjusted to one liter), containing 0.1% sodium dodecyl sulfate (SDS). In a most preferred embodiment, the sample and probes are sufficiently similar that the hybridization is unaffected by treatment with 0.1×SSC and 0.1% SDS at 65° C. Gamma-herpesvirus gpB specific oligonucleotides can be designed to specifically hybridize to gamma-herpesvirus specific nucleic acids. They can also be synthesized by

known techniques and used as primers in PCR (i.e., polymerase chain reaction), or sequencing reactions, or as probes in hybridizations designed to detect the presence of gamma herpesvirus material in a sample. The oligonucleotides may be labeled by suitable labels known in the art, such as radioactive labels, chemiluminescent labels or fluorescent labels and the like.

In accordance with the present invention, the term "Percent Identity" or "Percent Identical", when referring to a sequence, means that a sequence is compared to a claimed or described sequence after alignment of the sequence to be compared (the "Compared Sequence") with the described or claimed sequence (the "Reference Sequence"). The percent identity is then determined according to the following formula:

$$\text{Percent Identity} = 100[1 - (C/R)]$$

wherein C is the number of differences between the Reference Sequence and the Compared Sequence over the length of alignment between the Reference Sequence and the Compared Sequence wherein (i) each nucleotide or amino acid in the Reference Sequence that does not have a corresponding aligned nucleotide or amino acid in the Compared Sequence and (ii) each gap in the Reference Sequence and (iii) each aligned nucleotide or amino acid in the Reference Sequence that is different from an aligned nucleotide or amino acid in the Compared Sequence, constitutes a difference; and R is the number of nucleotides or amino acids in the Reference Sequence over the length of the alignment with the Compared Sequence with any gap created in the Reference Sequence also being counted as a nucleotide or amino acid. If an alignment exists between the Compared Sequence and the Reference Sequence for which the Percent Identity as calculated above is about equal to or greater than a specified minimum Percent Identity then the Compared Sequence has the specified minimum Percent Identity to the Reference Sequence even though alignments may exist in which the hereinabove calculated Percent Identity is less than the specific Percent Identity.

Typically, the melting temperature (T_m) of an oligonucleotide less than 30 nucleotides may be calculated according to the formula:

$$T_m = 86.35 - 0.41[\%(G+C)] - 600/N$$

where N=Chain Length (i.e., number of base pairs)

The present invention also relates to vectors that include the novel polynucleotides (including fragments, segments and portions thereof, as defined below) disclosed herein, host cells which are genetically engineered with or without vectors of the invention to contain said polynucleotides and express said polypeptides, and the synthesis of polypeptides of the invention by recombinant techniques or by direct chemical synthesis.

As used herein, the terms "portion," "segment," and "fragment," when used in relation to polypeptides, refer to a continuous sequence of residues, such as amino acid residues, which sequence forms a subset of a larger sequence. For example, if a polypeptide were subjected to treatment with any of the common endopeptidases, such as trypsin or chymotrypsin, the oligopeptides resulting from such treatment would represent portions, segments or fragments of the starting polypeptide. When used in relation to a polynucleotide, such terms refer to the products produced by treatment of said polynucleotides with any of the common endonucleases or exonucleases.

A polypeptide of the present invention may be a naturally purified product, or a product of chemical synthetic

procedures, or produced by recombinant techniques from a prokaryotic or eukaryotic host (for example, by bacterial, yeast, higher plant, insect and mammalian cells in culture). Depending upon the host employed in a recombinant production procedure, the polypeptides of the present invention may be glycosylated or may be non-glycosylated. Polypeptides of the invention may also include an initial methionine amino acid residue.

The present invention further relates to a polypeptide which comprises the deduced amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 24, as well as fragments thereof. Preferred are fragments comprising 25 or more consecutive amino acids, more preferred are fragments are fragments with at least 40 amino acids and even more preferred are fragments comprising 50 or more amino acids of the polypeptide of SEQ ID NO: 24. A preferred embodiment is the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2.

The present invention further relates to variants of the disclosed polynucleotides which encode fragments, including analogs and derivatives, of the polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 24. Such variants may be naturally occurring allelic variants of the polynucleotides or may be non-naturally occurring (for example, variants produced by mutagenesis techniques).

Additional preferred embodiments include polynucleotides encoding gamma herpesvirus polypeptide variants, analogs, derivatives and fragments, and variants, analogs and derivatives of the fragments, which comprise the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2 in which one or more of the amino acids have optionally been replaced so long as said polypeptide still retains at least 80% identity with the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO 24, more preferably 90% sequence identity therewith, most preferably 95% sequence identity therewith and most especially being identical to the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 24, regardless of whether such sequence identities are achieved through addition, deletion, or substitution of amino acid residues.

Especially preferred among these are conservative substitutions, additions and deletions, which do not alter the properties and activities of the gamma herpesvirus gpB polypeptide. Also especially preferred are conservative substitutions. Most highly preferred are mature polypeptides comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 24 without substitutions.

Thus, the present invention includes polynucleotides encoding polypeptides comprising the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 24 as well as variants of such polynucleotides which variants encode a fragment, derivative or analog of the polypeptides set forth in SEQ ID NO: 24. Such nucleotide variants include deletion variants, substitution variants and addition or insertion variants.

As hereinabove indicated, the polynucleotides may have a coding sequence which is a naturally occurring allelic variant of the coding sequences comprising the coding portion of the polynucleotide sequence shown in FIG. 2 (of SEQ ID NO: 23). As known in the art, an allelic variant is an alternate form of a polynucleotide sequence which may have a substitution, deletion or addition of one or more nucleotides, which does not substantially alter the function of the encoded polypeptide.

The present invention also encompasses polynucleotides which may be fused in the same reading frame to a polynucleotide sequence which aids in expression and secretion of a polypeptide from a host cell, for example, a leader sequence which functions as a secretory or signal sequence for controlling transport of a polypeptide from the cell. The polypeptide having a leader sequence is a pre-protein and

may have the leader sequence cleaved by the host cell to form the secreted form of the polypeptide.

The polynucleotides of the present invention may also have the coding sequence fused in frame to a marker sequence which allows for purification of the polypeptides of the present invention. The marker sequence may be a hexa-histidine tag supplied by a pQE-9 vector to provide for purification of the mature polypeptides fused to the marker in the case of a bacterial host, or, for example, the marker sequence may be a hemagglutinin (HA) tag when a mammalian host, e.g. COS7 cells, is used. The HA tag corresponds to an epitope derived from the influenza hemagglutinin protein (Wilson, I., et al. 1984. *Cell* 37:767).

The terms "derivative" and "analog" when referring to the polypeptides comprising the polypeptide as set forth in SEQ ID NO:24, means polypeptides which retain essentially the same biological function or activity as such polypeptides. Thus, an analog includes a pre-protein which can be secreted following cleavage of the pre-protein portion to produce an secretable polypeptide.

The polypeptides of the present invention may be recombinant polypeptides, natural polypeptides or synthetic polypeptides, preferably recombinant polypeptides.

The fragment, derivative or analog of the polypeptides comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 24 may be one in which one or more of the amino acid residues are substituted with a conserved or non-conserved amino acid residue (preferably a conserved amino acid residue) and such substituted amino acid residue may or may not be one encoded by the genetic code, or (ii) one in which one or more of the amino acid residues includes a substituent group, or (iii) one in which the mature polypeptide is fused with another compound, such as a compound to increase the half-life of the polypeptide (for example, polyethylene glycol), or (iv) one in which the additional amino acids are fused to the polypeptide, such as a leader or secretory sequence or a sequence which is employed for purification of the mature polypeptide or a pre-protein sequence. Such fragments, derivatives and analogs are deemed to be within the scope of those skilled in the art from the teachings herein.

The polypeptides and polynucleotides of the present invention are preferably provided in an isolated form, and preferably are purified to homogeneity.

The term "isolated" means that the material is removed from its original environment (e.g., the natural environment if it is naturally occurring). For example, a naturally occurring polynucleotide or polypeptide present in a living animal is not isolated, but the same polynucleotide or polypeptide, separated from some or all of the coexisting materials in the natural system, is isolated. Such polynucleotides could be part of a vector and/or such polynucleotides or polypeptides could be part of a composition, and still be isolated in that such vector or composition is not part of its natural environment.

The polypeptides of the present invention include polypeptides comprising the polypeptide of SEQ ID NO:2 or a fragment thereof, which fragment may be all or a portion of the polypeptide of SEQ ID NO:2, as well as polypeptides which have at least 80% similarity to such polypeptides, preferably at least 90% similarity, more preferably at least 95% similarity, and most preferably are identical to polypeptides comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2 and include portions or fragments of such polypeptides with such portion or fragment comprising at least 30 amino acids, preferably at least 40 amino acids and most preferably at least 50 amino acids. Preferred embodiments are fragments

comprising 30 or more consecutive amino acids, more preferred are fragments with at least 40 amino acids and even more preferred are fragments comprising 50 or more amino acids of the polypeptide of SEQ ID NO:24, such as SEQ ID NO: 2 (which corresponds to residue numbers 484-678 of SEQ ID NO: 24 (shown in FIG. 3).

As known in the art "similarity" between two polypeptides is determined by comparing the amino acid sequence and its conserved amino acid substitutes of one polypeptide to the sequence of a second polypeptide. For such a determination, two amino acid sequences are compared along a stretch of their sequences, any gap (or gaps) introduced in one sequence to improve the alignment and similarity to the other sequences is counted as spaces of dissimilarity equal to the number of amino acids corresponding to the gap which are present in the second sequence, and the total number of similar amino acids are divided by the total number of amino acids present in the comparison area which counts the spaces of gaps as part of the comparison area.

Fragments or portions of the polypeptides of the present invention may be employed for producing the corresponding full-length polypeptide by peptide synthesis; therefore, the fragments may be employed as intermediates for producing the full-length polypeptides. Fragments or portions of the polynucleotides of the present invention may be used to synthesize full-length polynucleotides of the present invention.

The present invention also relates to vectors which include polynucleotides, and fragments thereof, of the present invention, host cells which are genetically engineered with vectors of the invention and the production of polypeptides of the invention by recombinant techniques.

Host cells are genetically engineered (transduced or transfected) with the vectors of the invention which may be, for example, a cloning vector or an expression vector. The vector may be, for example, in the form of a plasmid, a viral particle, a phage, etc. The engineered host cells can be cultured in conventional nutrient media modified as appropriate for activating promoters, selecting transformants or amplifying the genes. The culture conditions, such as temperature, pH and the like, are those previously used with the host cell selected for expression, and will be apparent to the ordinarily skilled artisan.

The polynucleotides of the present invention may be employed for producing polypeptides by recombinant techniques. Thus, for example, the polynucleotide may be included in any one of a variety of expression vectors for expressing a polypeptide. Such vectors include chromosomal, nonchromosomal and synthetic DNA sequences, e.g., derivatives of SV40; bacterial plasmids; phage DNA; baculovirus; yeast plasmids; vectors derived from combinations of plasmids and phage DNA, viral DNA such as vaccinia, adenovirus, fowl pox virus, and pseudorabies. However, any other vector may be used as long as it is replicable and viable in the host.

The appropriate DNA sequence may be inserted into the vector by a variety of procedures. In general, the DNA sequence is inserted into an appropriate restriction endonuclease site(s) by procedures known in the art. Such procedures and others are deemed to be within the scope of those skilled in the art.

The DNA sequence in the expression vector is operatively linked to an appropriate expression control sequence(s) (promoter) to direct mRNA synthesis. As representative examples of such promoters, there may be mentioned: LTR or SV40 promoter, the *E. coli*. lac or trp, the phage lambda PL promoter and other promoters known to control expres-

sion of genes in prokaryotic or eukaryotic cells or their viruses. The expression vector also contains a ribosome binding site for translation initiation and a transcription terminator. The vector may also include appropriate sequences for amplifying expression.

In addition, the expression vectors preferably contain one or more selectable marker genes to provide a phenotypic trait for selection of transformed host cells such as dihydrofolate reductase or neomycin resistance for eukaryotic cell culture, or such as tetracycline or ampicillin resistance in *E. coli*.

The vector containing the appropriate DNA sequence as hereinabove described, as well as an appropriate promoter or control sequence, may be employed to transform an appropriate host to permit the host to express the protein.

As representative examples of appropriate hosts, there may be mentioned: bacterial cells, such as *E. coli*, *Streptomyces*, *Salmonella typhimurium*; fungal cells, such as yeast; insect cells such as *Drosophila* S2 and *Spodoptera* Sf9 animal cells such as CHO, COS or Bowes melanoma; adenoviruses; plant cells, etc. The selection of an appropriate host is deemed to be within the scope of those skilled in the art from the teachings herein.

More particularly, the present invention relates to recombinant constructs comprising one or more of the sequences as broadly described above. The constructs comprise a vector, such as a plasmid or viral vector, into which a sequence of the invention has been inserted, in a forward or reverse orientation. In a preferred aspect of this embodiment, the construct further comprises regulatory sequences, including, for example, a promoter, operably linked to the sequence. Large numbers of suitable vectors and promoters are known to those of skill in the art, and are commercially available. The following vectors are provided by way of example. Bacterial: pQE70, pQE60, pQE-9 (Qiagen), pBS, pD10, phagescript, psiX174, pBluescript—SK, pBSKS, pNH8A, pNH16a, pNH18A, pNH46A (Stratagene); pTRC99a, pKK2233, pKK233-3, pDR540, pRIT5 (Pharmacia). Eukaryotic: pWLNEO, pSV2CAT, pOG44, pXT1, pSG (Stratagene) pSVK3, pBPV, pMSG, pSVL (Pharmacia). However, any other plasmid or vector may be used as long as they are replicable and viable in the host. Baculovirus systems are especially useful in practicing the present invention.

Promoter regions can be selected from any desired gene using CAT (chloramphenicol transferase) vectors or other vectors with selectable markers. Two appropriate vectors are pKK232-8 and pCM7. Particular named bacterial promoters include lacI, lacZ, T3, T7, gpt, lambda PRI PL and trp. Eukaryotic promoters include CMV immediate early, HSV thymidine kinase, early and late SV40, LTRs from retrovirus, and mouse metallothionein-I. Selection of the appropriate vector and promoter is well within the level of ordinary skill in the art.

In a further embodiment, the present invention relates to host cells containing the above-described constructs. The host cell can be a higher eukaryotic cell, such as a mammalian cell, or a lower eukaryotic cell, such as a yeast cell, or the host cell can be a prokaryotic cell, such as a bacterial cell. Introduction of the construct into the host cell can be effected by calcium phosphate transfection, DEAE Dextran mediated transfection, or electroporation (Davis, L., Diber, M., Battey, I., Basic Methods in Molecular Biology, (1986)).

The constructs in host cells can be used in a conventional manner to produce the gene products encoded by the recombinant sequences. Alternatively, the polypeptides of the invention can be synthetically produced by conventional peptide synthesizers.

Mature proteins can be expressed in mammalian cells, yeast, bacteria, or other cells under the control of appropriate promoters. Cell-free translation systems can also be employed to produce such proteins using RNAs derived from the DNA constructs of the present invention. Appropriate cloning and expression vectors for use with prokaryotic and eukaryotic hosts are described by Sambrook, et al., Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual, Second Edition, Cold Spring Harbor, N.Y., (1989), the disclosure of which is hereby incorporated by reference.

Transcription of the DNA encoding the polypeptides of the present invention by higher eukaryotes is increased by inserting an enhancer sequence into the vector. Enhancers are cis-acting elements of DNA, usually about from 10 to 300 bp that act on a promoter to increase its transcription. Examples include the SV40 enhancer on the late side of the replication origin bp 100 to 270, a cytomegalovirus early promoter enhancer, the polyoma enhancer on the late side of the replication origin, and adenovirus enhancers.

Generally, recombinant expression vectors will include origins of replication and selectable markers permitting transformation of the host cell, e.g., the ampicillin resistance gene of *E. coli* and *S. cerevisiae* TRP1 gene, and a promoter derived from a highly-expressed gene to direct transcription of a downstream structural sequence. Such promoters can be derived from operons encoding glycolytic enzymes such as 3-phosphoglycerate kinase (PGK), alpha-factor, acid phosphatase, or heat shock proteins, among others. The heterologous structural sequence is assembled in appropriate phase with translation initiation and termination sequences, and preferably, a leader sequence capable of directing secretion of translated protein into the periplasmic space or extracellular medium. Optionally, the heterologous sequence can encode a fusion protein including an N-terminal identification peptide imparting desired characteristics, e.g., stabilization or simplified purification of expressed recombinant product.

Useful expression vectors for bacterial use are constructed by inserting a structural DNA sequence encoding a desired protein together with suitable translation initiation and termination signals in operable reading phase with a functional promoter. The vector will comprise one or more phenotypic selectable markers and an origin of replication to ensure maintenance of the vector and to, if desirable, provide amplification within the host. Suitable prokaryotic hosts for transformation include *Escherichia coli*, *Bacillus subtilis*, *Salmonella typhimurium* and various species within the genera *Pseudomonas*, *Streptomyces*, and *Staphylococcus*, although others may also be employed as a matter of choice.

As a representative but nonlimiting example, useful expression vectors for bacterial use can comprise a selectable marker and bacterial origin of replication derived from commercially available plasmids comprising genetic elements of the well known cloning vector pBR322 (ATCC 37017). Such commercial vectors include, for example, pKK223-3 (Pharmacia Fine Chemicals, Uppsala, Sweden) and pGEM1 (Promega Biotec, Madison, Wis., USA). These pBR322 "backbone" sections are combined with an appropriate promoter and the structural sequence to be expressed.

Following transformation of a suitable host strain and growth of the host strain to an appropriate cell density, the selected promoter is induced by appropriate means (e.g., temperature shift or chemical induction) and cells are cultured for an additional period.

Cells are typically harvested by centrifugation, disrupted by physical or chemical means, and the resulting crude extract retained for further purification.

Microbial cells employed in expression of proteins can be disrupted by any convenient method, including freeze-thaw cycling, sonication, mechanical disruption, or use of cell lysing agents, such methods are well known to those skilled in the art.

Various mammalian cell culture systems can also be employed to express recombinant protein. Examples of mammalian expression systems include the COS7 lines of monkey kidney fibroblasts, described by Gluzman (1981) *Cell*, 23:175, and other cell lines capable of expressing a compatible vector, for example, the C127, 3T3, CHO, HeLa, 293 and BHK cell lines. Mammalian expression vectors will comprise an origin of replication, a suitable promoter and enhancer, and also any necessary ribosome binding sites, polyadenylation site, splice donor and acceptor sites, transcriptional termination sequences, and 5' flanking nontranscribed sequences. DNA sequences derived from the SV40 splice, and polyadenylation sites may be used to provide the required nontranscribed genetic elements.

The polypeptides can be recovered and purified from recombinant cell cultures by methods including ammonium sulfate or ethanol precipitation, acid extraction, anion or cation exchange chromatography, phosphocellulose chromatography, hydrophobic interaction chromatography, affinity chromatography, hydroxylapatite chromatography and lectin chromatography. Protein refolding steps can be used, as necessary, in completing configuration of the expressed polypeptide. Finally, high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) can be employed for final purification steps.

The present invention also relates to diagnostic assays for detecting expression of the gamma-herpesvirus gpB polypeptide in various tissues. Assays used to detect levels of the gamma-herpesvirus gpB polypeptide in a sample derived from a host are well-known to those of skill in the art and include radioimmunoassays, competitive-binding assays, Western Blot analysis, ELISA assays and "sandwich" assay. An ELISA assay (Coligan, et al., *Current Protocols in Immunology*, 1(2), Chapter 6, (1991)) initially comprises preparing an antibody specific to the gamma-herpesvirus gpB polypeptide antigen, preferably a monoclonal antibody. In addition a reporter antibody is prepared against the monoclonal antibody. To the reporter antibody is attached a detectable reagent such as radioactivity, fluorescence or, in this example, a horseradish peroxidase enzyme. A sample is removed from a host and incubated on a solid support, e.g. a polystyrene dish that binds the proteins in the sample. Any free protein binding sites on the dish are then covered by incubating with a non-specific protein like BSA (bovine serum albumin). Next, the monoclonal antibody is incubated in the dish during which time the monoclonal antibodies attach to gamma-herpesvirus gpB polypeptide attached to the polystyrene dish. All unbound monoclonal antibody is washed out with buffer. The reporter antibody linked, for example, to horseradish peroxidase is then placed in the dish resulting in binding of the reporter antibody to any monoclonal antibody bound to the gamma-herpesvirus gpB polypeptide. Unattached reporter antibody is then washed out. Peroxidase substrates are then added to the dish and the amount of color developed in a given time period is a measurement of the amount of the gamma-herpesvirus gpB polypeptide, or fragments thereof, present in a given volume of sample when compared against a standard curve.

A competition assay may be employed wherein antibodies specific to the gamma-herpesvirus gpB polypeptide, or fragments thereof, are attached to a solid support, labeled gamma-herpesvirus gpB polypeptide and a sample derived

from the host are passed over the solid support, and the amount of label detected. The label can be detected, for example, by liquid scintillation chromatography and can be correlated to a quantity of the gamma-herpesvirus gpB polypeptide present in the sample.

A "sandwich" assay is similar to an ELISA assay. In a "sandwich" assay the gamma-herpesvirus gpB polypeptide, or a suitable fragment thereof, is passed over a solid support and binds to antibody attached to a solid support. A second antibody is then bound to the gamma-herpesvirus gpB polypeptide. A third antibody which is labeled and specific to the second antibody is then passed over the solid support and binds to the second antibody and an amount can then be quantified.

The present invention also relates to compositions comprising immunogenic polypeptides, and active fragments thereof, disclosed according to the invention. Where intended for use in a clinical setting, such compositions will commonly contain the polypeptides, and active fragments thereof, suspended in a pharmacologically acceptable diluent or excipient.

The present invention further relates to the use of such compositions as vaccines, wherein said vaccines comprise immunogenically effective amounts of said compositions. Additionally, the invention contemplates a method of vaccinating a pig against a porcine, or swine, gamma-herpesvirus by administering to said pig the vaccine of the present invention.

The present invention also relates to a method of immunizing an animal, especially a pig, against a porcine gamma-herpesvirus, comprising administering to said pig an isolated polynucleotide encoding a polypeptide (or immunogenically active fragments thereof) according to the invention, such that the encoded polypeptide is eventually expressed in an immunogenically effective amount.

Pharmaceutical compositions, such as those designed to vaccinate, or otherwise induce active immunity, may be administered in a convenient manner such as by topical, intravenous, intraperitoneal, intramuscular, intratumor, subcutaneous, intranasal or intradermal routes. Such pharmaceutical compositions are administered in an amount which is effective for treating and/or prophylaxis of the specific indication.

The polypeptides, their fragments or other derivatives, or analogs thereof, or cells expressing them can be used as an immunogen to produce antibodies thereto. These antibodies can be, for example, polyclonal or monoclonal antibodies. The present invention also includes chimeric, single chain, and humanized antibodies, as well as Fab fragments, or the product of a Fab expression library. Various procedures known in the art may be used for the production of such antibodies and fragments.

Antibodies generated against the polypeptides corresponding to a sequence of the present invention can be obtained by direct injection of the polypeptides into an animal or by administering the polypeptides to an animal, preferably a nonhuman. The antibody so obtained will then bind the polypeptide itself. In this manner, even a sequence encoding only a fragment of the polypeptide can be used to generate antibodies binding the whole native polypeptide. Such antibodies can then be used to isolate the polypeptide from tissue expressing that polypeptide.

Antibodies specific to the polypeptide of the present invention may be employed as a diagnostic to determine the presence of a gamma-herpesvirus in tissue, which gamma herpesvirus expresses the gpB polypeptide (or a related polypeptide) in a sample derived from a host by techniques

known in the art. Such antibodies may be useful to provide passive immunity in a host.

More specifically, the present invention relates to a method for creating, or otherwise producing or inducing, passive immunity in a pig comprising administering to said pig an immunogenically effective amount of one or more antibodies specific for the polypeptides, or fragments thereof, disclosed herein.

For preparation of monoclonal antibodies, any technique which provides antibodies produced by continuous cell line cultures can be used. Examples include the hybridoma technique (Kohler and Milstein (1975) *Nature*, 256:495-497), the trioma technique, the human B-cell hybridoma technique (Kozbor et al. (1983) *Immunology Today* 4:72), and the EBV-hybridoma technique to produce human monoclonal antibodies (Cole et al. (1985) in *Monoclonal Antibodies and Cancer Therapy*, Alan R. Liss, Inc., pp. 77-96), to mention only a few. Newer technologies present no obstacles to practicing the present invention.

Antibodies specific for the polypeptides disclosed herein may also be generated by genetically engineered cells transformed by the introduction into the genome of said cells, or by introduction of non-integrating vectors into said cells, of either polynucleotides alone, or vectors containing said polynucleotides, coding for said antibodies.

Techniques described for the production of single chain antibodies (U.S. Pat. No. 4,946,778) can be adapted to produce single chain antibodies to immunogenic polypeptide products of this invention.

Such antibodies to the polypeptides of the present invention may be utilized to detect the presence or the absence of the polypeptides of the present invention. Thus, they are useful in an assay to verify the successful insertion of the polynucleotides of the present invention (as part of a construct) into a host cell. Thus, the protein encoded by the inserted polynucleotide according to the present invention, when expressed by the transformed host cell, serves as a "marker" for the successful insertion of the polynucleotide that can be detected by an antibody for the marker.

In general, antibodies against the polypeptides will be administered in an amount of at least about 10 mg/kg body weight and in most cases they will be administered in an amount not in excess of about 8 mg/kg body weight per day. In most cases, the dosage is from about 1 mg/kg to about 10 mg/kg body weight daily, taking into account the routes of administration, symptoms, etc.

"Plasmids" are designated by a lower case p preceded and/or followed by capital letters and/or numbers. The starting plasmids herein are either commercially available, publicly available on an unrestricted basis, or can be constructed from available plasmids in accord with published procedures. In addition, equivalent plasmids to those described are known in the art and will be apparent to the ordinarily skilled artisan.

"Digestion" of DNA refers to catalytic cleavage of the DNA with a restriction enzyme that acts only at certain sequences in the DNA. The various restriction enzymes used herein are commercially available and their reaction conditions, cofactors and other requirements were used as would be known to the ordinarily skilled artisan. For analytical purposes, typically 1 µg of plasmid, or DNA fragment is used with about 2 units of enzyme in about 20 µl of buffer solution. For the purpose of isolating DNA fragments for plasmid construction, typically 5 to 10 µg of DNA are digested with 20 to 250 units of enzyme in a larger volume. Appropriate buffers and substrate amounts for particular restriction enzymes are specified by the manufacturer. Incu-

bation times of about 1 hour at 37° C. are ordinarily used, but may vary in accordance with the supplier's instructions. After digestion the reaction is electrophoresed directly on a polyacrylamide gel to isolate the desired fragment.

General procedures useful in practicing the methods disclosed herein can be found in, for example, Sambrook et al., *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual*, Second Edition, Cold Spring Harbor, N.Y., (1989), Wu et al, *Methods in Gene Biotechnology* (CRC Press, New York, N.Y., 1997), and *Recombinant Gene Expression Protocols*, in *Methods in Molecular Biology*, Vol. 62, (Tuan, ed., Humana Press, Totowa, N.J., 1997), the disclosures of which are hereby incorporated by reference.

"Ligation" refers to the process of forming phosphodiester bonds between two double stranded nucleic acid fragments (See Sambrook et al, supra).

In carrying out the procedures of the present invention it is of course to be understood that reference to particular buffers, media, reagents, cells, culture conditions and the like are not intended to be limiting, but are to be read so as to include all related materials that one of ordinary skill in the art would recognize as being of interest or value in the particular context in which that discussion is presented. For example, it is often possible to substitute one buffer system or culture medium for another and still achieve similar, if not identical, results. Those of skill in the art will have sufficient knowledge of such systems and methodologies so as to be able, without undue experimentation, to make such substitutions as will optimally serve their purposes in using the methods and procedures disclosed herein.

The present invention will be further described with reference to the following examples; however, it is to be understood that the present invention is not limited to such examples. All parts or amounts, unless otherwise specified, are by weight. In order to facilitate understanding of the invention the following examples providing certain frequently occurring methods and/or terms will be described.

EXAMPLE 1

Isolation and Sequence Analysis of Porcine Gamma-Herpesvirus Glycoprotein B Gene Sequences

Primers: Primers were synthesized for use in the amplification of pGHV-gpB gene sequences. Alignment of gpB protein sequences from several known gamma-herpesviruses (FIG. 1) showed that there are four conserved regions (identified by underlining). Degenerate primers corresponding to these regions were synthesized (Table 1).

TABLE 1

R = A or G	Y = C or T	M = A or C	K = G or T	S = G or C
W = A or T	H = A or T or C	B = G or T or C		
D = G or A or T	N = A or G or C or T	V = G or A or C	I = Inosine	

F and R indicate whether the primers were in the sense or antisense direction respectively.

Degenerate Primers	Polypeptide Sequence	Sequence (5' to 3')
RIT-F1	Includes sequence RTTVNC	MGA ACA ACI GTY AAY TGY GA
RIT-F2	Includes sequence RTTVNC	MGA ACA ACI GTY AAY TGY CT
RIT-F3	Includes sequence RTTVNC	MGA ACA ACI GTY AAY TGY

-continued

Degenerate Primers	Polypeptide Sequence	Sequence (5' to 3')
QLIV-F4	Includes sequence QXQF/YAY	CAR ITI CAR TWT GCM TAY GAC
QLIV-F5	Includes sequence QXQF/YAY	CAR ITI CAR TWT GCM TAY G
NPTV-F6	Includes sequence VMXS/TAY	GTB ATG WSH AGV ATH TAY GG
NPTV-F7	Includes sequence VMXS/TAY	GTB ATG WSH GCV ATH TAY GG
NPTV-R1		SWC AII ACR STI GTI GGR TT
FREYN-R3	Includes sequence FREYN	TR IGY GTA RTA RIT RTA YTC YCT RAA
FREYN-R4	Includes sequence FREYN	GTA RTA RIT RTA YTC YCT RAA
FREYN-R5	Includes sequence FREYN	CTG RAA RIT RTA YTC YCG RAA
FREYN-R6	Includes sequence FREYN	TG IGY CTG RAA RIT RTA YTC YCG RAA

Primers were also designed to Epstein-Barr virus (EBV) for control and assay optimization purposes (Table 2). Primer names ending with an "F" are sense strand primers, primer names ending with an "R" are anti-sense strand primers.

TABLE 2

Epstein-Barr Virus Control Primers	Similar to:	Sequence (5' to 3')
EBV-F2	RIT-F2	AGA ACT ACC GTC AAC TGC CT
EBV-F3	RIT-F3	AGA ACT ACC GTC AAC TGC
EBV-F4	QLIV-F4	CAG ATC CAA TTT GCC TAC GAC
EBV-F5	QLIV-F5	CAG ATC CAA TTT GCC TAC G
EBV-F6	NPTV-F6	GTC ATG TCC AGC ATC TAC GG
EBV-R1	NPTV-R1	GAC ATG ACG GTG GTT GGA TT
EBV-R3	FREYN-R3	TGC GCC TGG AAG TTG TAC TCC CGG AA
EBV-R5	FREYN-R5	CTG GAA GTT GTA CTC CCG GAA

Oligonucleotides used to sequence the pGHV gpB gene were as follows:

Sequencing Primers	Sequence (5' to 3')	Hybridizes To:
-47 Sequencing Primer	CGC CAG GGT TTT CCC AGT CAC GAC	TOPO-pCRII: bases 434-458
M13 Reverse	CAG GAA ACA GCT ATG AC	TOPO-pCRII: bases 205-222
TEF-14	CAG GGA CGA GAA GAG GCT TA	pGHV gpB: bases 1989-2008
TER-22	ACA CCA GAG CAG CTC TAT G	pGHV gpB: bases 1513-1531
TEF-23	TAG CAC CAA TCA GTG AAG AAG AGC	pGHV gpB: bases 2399-2422
TEF-24	GCC AGT GAT ATG GTA CAC AGT G	pGHV gpB: bases 322-343
TEF-25	TAA CAG GTC ACT ATG GAA CAC ACG	pGHV gpB: bases 140-163
TEF-26	TTC TTT AAG ACT AAA CAC AGG TGG	pGHV gpB: bases 537-560
TEF-27	GGA GTG GTG AAG ATG ATC ATG	pGHV gpB: bases 815-835
TER-28	CCA TAA TGT TAG TGG ACA ATA TGA C	pGHV gpB: bases 993-1017

-continued

Sequencing Primers	Sequence (5' to 3')	Hybridizes To:
TER-29	ATG ACG CTG TGA TGT CAT TGG	pGHV gpB: bases 1073-1093
TER-30	GAT GCA CTG AGA AGC CTG AGA C	pGHV gpB: bases 1673-1694

Isolation and Sequence Analysis of Porcine Gamma-Herpesvirus Glycoprotein B

Equal amounts of genomic DNA from miniature swine #13432 and #13433 were pooled together. These animals (a/d haplotype) had been the recipients of bone marrow or stem cells from a/c haplotype animals and had been given cyclosporine treatment. The animals had both developed a lymphoma. Genomic DNA was extracted using Qiagen, Inc.'s QIAmp® Blood Kit (Chatsworth, Calif.). One hundred ng of the DNA pool was added to each polymerase chain reaction (PCR) tube along with reagents. The final 50 µl reaction mixtures included 25 mM KCl, 10 mM Tris-HCl (pH 8.3), 3.5 mM MgCl₂ (Stratagene, Los Angeles, Calif.), 0.2 mM dNTP and 2.5 units of Amplitaq Gold® DNA polymerase (Perkin-Elmer Corporation, Philadelphia, Pa.). Several different combinations of forward and reverse primers were used (20 pmoles of each primer per reaction). These are summarized as follows:

	Forward Primer	Reverse Primer
	QLIV-F4	FREYN-R5
	EBV-F4	FREYN-R5
	QLIV-F4	EBV-R5
	QLIV-F4	FREYN-R6
	QLIV-F5	FREYN-R5
	EBV-F5	FREYN-R5
	QLIV-F5	EBV-R5
	QLIV-F5	FREYN-R6
	EBV-F4	FREYN-R3
	EBV-F4	FREYN-R4
	QLIV-F4	FREYN-R3
	QLIV-F4	FREYN-R4
	QLIV-F5	FREYN-R3
	QLIV-F5	FREYN-R4

The reactions were amplified in a Perkin-Elmer GeneAmp® 9600 thermal cycler. The initial denaturing step was 9 minutes at 95° C. (required to activate the "hot-start" Amplitaq Gold®) followed by 30 cycles of 94° C. for 30 seconds, 45° C. for 60 seconds and 72° C. for 60 seconds. Thermal cycling was followed by a 5 minutes incubation at 72° C. and brought down to 4° C.

The PCR products were visualized on a 2% agarose gel stained with ethidium bromide. PCR products were visible using the following primer pairs: QLIV-F5/FREYN-R6, EBV-F4/FREYN-R4, QLIV-F4/FREYN-R4, QLIV-F5/FREYN-R3. The sizes of the product varied from approximately 350 base pairs to 800 base pairs (expected size of the product was approximately 600 base pairs). The PCR products were purified using Microspin G-50® columns (Amersham Pharmacia Biotech, Newark, N.J.) and TA-ligated into the pCRII-TOPO® vector (Invitrogen Corp., San Diego, Calif.). The ligation reactions were then transformed into competent TOP10F' *E. coli* supplied by Invitrogen Corp. The cells were incubated on carbenicillin (Sigma Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo.)/IPTG/X-gal (Amresco, Inc., Solon Ohio) agar plates and selected colonies were

grown up in LB broth (Gibco Life Technologies, Baltimore, Md.). Plasmid DNA was extracted using the Wizard® miniprep kit (Promega Corp., Madison, Wis.). EcoRI (New England Biolabs, Beverly, Mass.) restriction digests of the minipreps were electrophoresed on a 2% agarose gel to determine the insert size.

In order to screen for herpesvirus sequences, miniprep DNA from the clones was hybridized to an EBV probe in a slot-blot array. Miniprep DNA (1 μ l of each sample tested) was denatured by adding NaOH followed by a 10 minute incubation at 96° C. The samples were then added to GeneScreen® membrane (NEN Life Sciences, Pittsburgh, Pa.) inserted in a Minifold II® slot-blot apparatus (Schleicher & Schuell, Keene, N.H.). The blot was removed and crosslinked using a UV Stratalinker 1800® (Stratagene). EBV PCR product was generated from an EBV-transformed human B cell line (721.221, ATCC CRL 1855) using similar reagents and conditions as the previous PCR and with EBV-F4 and EBV-R5 primers. The PCR product was denatured and added to the Ready-to-go Beads® random priming kit (Amersham Pharmacia Biotech, Newark, N.J.) with ³²P dCTP (NEN Life Sciences). Approximately 1×10⁶ CPM of probe in 10 ml of ExpressHyb® hybridization solution (Clontech Laboratories, Inc., Palo Alto, Calif.) was added to a tube containing the slot-blot membrane and incubated at 60° C. for 90 minutes. The probe was then removed and the membrane was washed twice for 10 minutes with 6×SSC at 60° C. 8×10" Fuji RX film (Fisher Scientific, Pittsburgh, Pa.)

was exposed to the blot overnight and developed. Several clones from the PCRs using EBV-F4/FREYN-R4 primers and QLIV-F4/FREYN-R4 hybridized to the EBV probe. Clones from other primer pairs as well as a QLIV-F4/FREYN-R4 clone with a uniquely small insert did not hybridize to the probe. Three EBV-F4/FREYN-R4 EBV-positive clones and three QLIV-F4/FREYN-R4 EBV-positive clones were selected for DNA sequencing. The DNA sequencing analysis was performed by Lark Technologies, Inc (Houston, Tex.). The DNA sequence obtained is shown in FIG. 2. The hypothetical protein sequence for the fragment of pGHV-gpB is presented in FIG. 3. The sequences were analyzed using the National Center for Biotechnology Information's BLAST database search program accessible via the internet at www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov.BLAST (Altschul et al., 1997). pGHV-gpB was most closely aligned to Alcelaphine (wildebeest) herpesvirus 1 L-DNA (Genbank Accession Number AF005370). Comparison of pGHV-gpB sequence to SHV1 and SHV2 sequences indicated only low sequence similarity at either the nucleic acid or protein levels (FIGS. 4-7). FIGS. 8 and 9 show a comparison of the nucleic acid sequences of SEQ ID NO:1 and a portion of the porcine gamma herpesvirus polymerase (AF118399 and AF118401). FIG. 10 shows a Blast 2 sequence comparison of the nucleic acid sequence of pGHV-gpB and Alcelaphine herpesvirus (AF005370). FIG. 11 shows a comparison of the protein sequences of pGHV-gpB and Alcelaphine herpesvirus (AF005370).

SEQUENCE LISTING

<160> NUMBER OF SEQ ID NOS: 55

<210> SEQ ID NO 1

<211> LENGTH: 585

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence

<220> FEATURE:

<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Fragment from Swine Gamma Herpesvirus DNA coding for glycoprotein B envelope protein

<400> SEQUENCE: 1

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agcatgattt acaatagacc cgtatcagcc aaaagaatag gagatgtcat ttcagtctct      180
aactgtattg tggtagacca aaccagtgtc tcattacata aaagtctcag gcttctcagt      240
gcatcgatg aaaagtgctt ctctagacct ccagtgcacat ttaagtttat gaatgacagt      300
actatttaca aagggcaact aggagtcaat aatgagattc tettaaccac aacatacctt      360
gaaacatgtc aggaaaacac tgagtattac tttcaggcaa agacagacat gtacatttac      420
aaaaactatg agcatttgaa gactgtgcct ttatcttcga tcaccacact agatacattt      480
atagccctta attttacct attggagaat gttgacttta aagtcattga actttatacc      540
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<210> SEQ ID NO 2

<211> LENGTH: 195

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence

<220> FEATURE:

<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Deduced amino acid sequence derived from the first open reading frame of the DNA of SEQ ID NO:

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<400> SEQUENCE: 2

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 Trp Cys Arg Glu Gln His Arg Ala Ala Leu Val Trp Asn Glu Leu Ser
 20 25 30
 Lys Ile Asn Pro Thr Ser Val Met Ser Met Ile Tyr Asn Arg Pro Val
 35 40 45
 Ser Ala Lys Arg Ile Gly Asp Val Ile Ser Val Ser Asn Cys Ile Val
 50 55 60
 Val Asp Gln Thr Ser Val Ser Leu His Lys Ser Leu Arg Leu Leu Ser
 65 70 75 80
 Ala Ser Asp Glu Lys Cys Phe Ser Arg Pro Pro Val Thr Phe Lys Phe
 85 90 95
 Met Asn Asp Ser Thr Ile Tyr Lys Gly Gln Leu Gly Val Asn Asn Glu
 100 105 110
 Ile Leu Leu Thr Thr Thr Tyr Leu Glu Thr Cys Gln Glu Asn Thr Glu
 115 120 125
 Tyr Tyr Phe Gln Ala Lys Thr Asp Met Tyr Ile Tyr Lys Asn Tyr Glu
 130 135 140
 His Leu Lys Thr Val Pro Leu Ser Ser Ile Thr Thr Leu Asp Thr Phe
 145 150 155 160
 Ile Ala Leu Asn Phe Thr Leu Leu Glu Asn Val Asp Phe Lys Val Ile
 165 170 175
 Glu Leu Tyr Thr Arg Asp Glu Lys Arg Leu Ser Asn Val Phe Asp Ile
 180 185 190
 Glu Thr Met
 195

<210> SEQ ID NO 3

<211> LENGTH: 19

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence

<220> FEATURE:

<223> OTHER INFORMATION: PCR amplification primer for pGHV-gpB gene sequences

<400> SEQUENCE: 3

mgaacaacgt yaaytgyga

19

<210> SEQ ID NO 4

<211> LENGTH: 19

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence

<220> FEATURE:

<223> OTHER INFORMATION: PCR amplification primer for pGHV-gpB gene sequences

<400> SEQUENCE: 4

mgaacaacgt yaaytgyct

19

<210> SEQ ID NO 5

<211> LENGTH: 17

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence

<220> FEATURE:

<223> OTHER INFORMATION: PCR amplification primer for pGHV-gpB gene sequences

<400> SEQUENCE: 5

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carntncart wtgcmtayg	19
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<221> NAME/KEY: misc_feature
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: n=i

 <400> SEQUENCE: 11

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 <210> SEQ ID NO 12
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 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
 <220> FEATURE:
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: PCR amplification primer for pGHV-gpB gene
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 <400> SEQUENCE: 12

 gtartarttr taytcyctra a 21

 <210> SEQ ID NO 13
 <211> LENGTH: 21
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
 <220> FEATURE:
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: PCR amplification primer for pGHV-gpB gene
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 <400> SEQUENCE: 13

 ctgraarttr taytcyagra a 21

 <210> SEQ ID NO 14
 <211> LENGTH: 26
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
 <220> FEATURE:
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: PCR amplification primer for pGHV-gpB gene
 sequences
 <221> NAME/KEY: misc_feature
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: n=i

 <400> SEQUENCE: 14

 tgngyctgra arttrtaytc ycgraa 26

 <210> SEQ ID NO 15
 <211> LENGTH: 20
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
 <220> FEATURE:
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: PCR amplification primer for Epstein-Barr Virus
 genome

 <400> SEQUENCE: 15

 agaactaccg tcaactgcct 20

 <210> SEQ ID NO 16
 <211> LENGTH: 18
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
 <220> FEATURE:
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: PCR amplification primer for Epstein-Barr Virus
 genome

 <400> SEQUENCE: 16

 agaactaccg tcaactgc 18

 <210> SEQ ID NO 17
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 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence

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<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: PCR amplification primer for Epstein-Barr Virus
genome

<400> SEQUENCE: 17

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<210> SEQ ID NO 18
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<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: PCR amplification primer for Epstein-Barr Virus
genome

<400> SEQUENCE: 18

cagatccaat ttgcctacg                               19

<210> SEQ ID NO 19
<211> LENGTH: 20
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: PCR amplification primer for Epstein-Barr Virus
genome

<400> SEQUENCE: 19

gtcatgtcca gcatctacgg                               20

<210> SEQ ID NO 20
<211> LENGTH: 20
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: PCR amplification primer for Epstein-Barr Virus
genome

<400> SEQUENCE: 20

gacatgacgg tggttggatt                               20

<210> SEQ ID NO 21
<211> LENGTH: 26
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: PCR amplification primer for Epstein-Barr Virus
genome

<400> SEQUENCE: 21

tgcgcctgga agttgtactc cggaa                          26

<210> SEQ ID NO 22
<211> LENGTH: 21
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: PCR amplification primer for Epstein-Barr Virus
genome

<400> SEQUENCE: 22

ctggaagttg tactcccgga a                              21

<210> SEQ ID NO 23
<211> LENGTH: 2598
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:

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<223> OTHER INFORMATION: cDNA for porcine gamma herpesvirus gpB gene

<400> SEQUENCE: 23

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tggcttactg aatcgccgct aacaggtcac tatggaacac acgattcaag ccatggtgaa	180
agaggaaaca acgaaaacag agattcagaa gagcaaaata aaaacattta tggatcgcct	240
tctacgtttc cttacagagt atgcagtgcc tccggagtgg gagatgtctt tagatttcag	300
accgaccatg tgtgtcccga tgccagtgat atggtacaca gtgaggggat tctactaatt	360
tacaaaacaga acattattcc atttatgttt agagttagga aatatagaaa agttgttaca	420
acaagtactg tctacaatgg tatttattct gactctatta ccaaccaaca tactttctat	480
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ttaagactaa acacaggtgg aaatctgctt acttatgtag atagagatga tataaatatg	600
acagtgtttc tgcaacctgt tgacgggtg acgcccgatg tgaagaggta tggcagtcaa	660
ccagagctgt accttgaacc tggctgggtt tggggtagtt atagaagacg aactacagtg	720
aactgtgaac taatggacat gtttgcaaga tcaaatcctc catttgattt ctttgttaca	780
gctacaggtg atacggtgga aatgtctcca ttttgagtg gtgaagatga tcatgaaaat	840
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gcattttaca atggaatcca gacggagcat tcaggctcat atcattttgt agccaatgac	1080
atcacagcgt cattcacaac tagtaaaaga gacatgaaag agttcaatac gacatatcat	1140
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gcctatgaca atctctgcat cagaataaat aacattttgg aagatttgtc aaaggcatgg	1500
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tacatttaca aaaactatga gcatttgaag actgtgcctt tatcttcgat caccacacta	1920
gatacattta tagcccttaa ttttacacta ttggagaatg ttgactttaa agtcattgaa	1980
ctttatacca gggacagaaa gaggcttagt aatgtccttg acattgaaac aatgtttagg	2040
gaatataact actatgtcga gagggtcagt ggcctcagaa aggatttgcg gcatctaagc	2100
accaatagaa atcaatttgt ggatgcattt ggtagtctta tggatgattt ggggtctggt	2160
gggcagacag ttgtaaatgc tgtaagtggg gtggctacgc tgtttagctc aattgtaaca	2220
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ggtgtgctat ttgccatcta ctttctgacc aaaaagacga agatatatga gacggcaccg 2340
attaagatga tttatcctga aattgacaag ctgaaagaac gtgagggaaa atcagaaata 2400
gcaccaatca gtgaagaaga gctggagaga attgtacttg ctatgcacat ccatcaacaa 2460
aattcacata tggaacaaaa aacaaggaag gatcccaaag acagcatatt aacaagggca 2520
caaaatatgc tacgcaaaag atcaggatat tctaatttaa aaaatgctga atctgtggag 2580
atgttaaaca ctttataa 2598

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<210> SEQ ID NO 24

<211> LENGTH: 865

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence

<220> FEATURE:

<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Deduced amino acid sequence of porcine gamma herpesvirus gpB gene

<400> SEQUENCE: 24

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Met Ala Gly Ser Leu Lys Leu Arg Gly Ser Val Leu Ala Leu Trp Tyr
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Leu Tyr Gln Val Ala Leu Tyr Ser Leu Ser Ile Ala Glu Thr Gly Val
             20             25             30
Thr Ser Pro Pro Asn Thr Ala Thr Trp Ser Thr Glu Ser Pro Leu Thr
             35             40             45
Gly His Tyr Gly Thr His Asp Ser Ser His Gly Glu Arg Gly Asn Asn
             50             55             60
Glu Asn Arg Asp Ser Glu Glu Gln Asn Lys Asn Ile Tyr Gly Ser Pro
65             70             75             80
Ser Thr Phe Pro Tyr Arg Val Cys Ser Ala Ser Gly Val Gly Asp Val
             85             90             95
Phe Arg Phe Gln Thr Asp His Val Cys Pro Asp Ala Ser Asp Met Val
             100            105            110
His Ser Glu Gly Ile Leu Leu Ile Tyr Lys Gln Asn Ile Ile Pro Phe
             115            120            125
Met Phe Arg Val Arg Lys Tyr Arg Lys Val Val Thr Thr Ser Thr Val
             130            135            140
Tyr Asn Gly Ile Tyr Ser Asp Ser Ile Thr Asn Gln His Thr Phe Tyr
145            150            155            160
Lys Ser Ile Glu Pro Trp Glu Thr Glu Lys Met Asp Thr Ile Tyr Gln
             165            170            175
Cys Phe Asn Ser Leu Arg Leu Asn Thr Gly Gly Asn Leu Leu Thr Tyr
             180            185            190
Val Asp Arg Asp Asp Ile Asn Met Thr Val Phe Leu Gln Pro Val Asp
             195            200            205
Gly Val Thr Pro Asp Val Lys Arg Tyr Gly Ser Gln Pro Glu Leu Tyr
             210            215            220
Leu Glu Pro Gly Trp Phe Trp Gly Ser Tyr Arg Arg Arg Thr Thr Val
225            230            235            240
Asn Cys Glu Leu Met Asp Met Phe Ala Arg Ser Asn Pro Pro Phe Asp
             245            250            255
Phe Phe Val Thr Ala Thr Gly Asp Thr Val Glu Met Ser Pro Phe Trp
             260            265            270
Ser Gly Glu Asp Asp His Glu Asn Lys Met His Glu Lys Pro Trp Phe
             275            280            285
Val Ser Val Ile Asn Asn Tyr Lys Val Val Asp Tyr Gln Asn Arg Gly

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290					295					300					
Thr	Val	Pro	Leu	Gly	Lys	Thr	Arg	Ile	Phe	Leu	Asp	Arg	Glu	Glu	Tyr
305					310					315					320
Thr	Leu	Ser	Trp	Glu	Lys	His	Leu	Lys	Asn	Met	Ser	Tyr	Cys	Pro	Leu
				325					330					335	
Thr	Leu	Trp	Lys	Ala	Phe	Tyr	Asn	Gly	Ile	Gln	Thr	Glu	His	Ser	Gly
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Ser	Tyr	His	Phe	Val	Ala	Asn	Asp	Ile	Thr	Ala	Ser	Phe	Thr	Thr	Ser
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Lys	Glu	Asp	Met	Lys	Glu	Phe	Asn	Thr	Thr	Tyr	His	Cys	Leu	Asn	Glu
	370					375					380				
Glu	Ile	Lys	Ala	Glu	Ile	Glu	Lys	Lys	Tyr	Ala	Lys	Val	Asn	Ser	Thr
385					390					395					400
His	Ser	Lys	Tyr	Gly	Asp	Leu	Lys	Tyr	Phe	Lys	Thr	Asp	Gly	Gly	Leu
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Tyr	Leu	Val	Trp	Gln	Pro	Leu	Ile	Gln	Asn	Arg	Leu	Leu	Asp	Ala	Lys
			420					425						430	
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		435					440					445			
Glu	Ser	Thr	Thr	Asp	Pro	Met	Met	Glu	Met	Thr	Gly	Asn	Gly	Ala	Gly
	450					455					460				
Gly	Glu	Tyr	Ser	Ser	Glu	Asn	Ser	Ile	Thr	Val	Ala	Gln	Val	Gln	Tyr
465					470					475					480
Ala	Tyr	Asp	Asn	Leu	Arg	Ile	Arg	Ile	Asn	Asn	Ile	Leu	Glu	Asp	Leu
				485					490					495	
Ser	Lys	Ala	Trp	Cys	Arg	Glu	Gln	His	Arg	Ala	Ala	Leu	Val	Trp	Asn
			500					505					510		
Glu	Leu	Ser	Lys	Ile	Asn	Pro	Thr	Ser	Val	Met	Ser	Met	Ile	Tyr	Asn
		515					520					525			
Arg	Pro	Val	Ser	Ala	Lys	Arg	Ile	Gly	Asp	Val	Ile	Ser	Val	Ser	Asn
	530					535					540				
Cys	Ile	Val	Val	Asp	Gln	Thr	Ser	Val	Ser	Leu	His	Lys	Ser	Leu	Arg
545					550					555					560
Leu	Leu	Ser	Ala	Ser	Asp	Glu	Lys	Cys	Phe	Ser	Arg	Pro	Pro	Val	Thr
				565					570					575	
Phe	Lys	Phe	Met	Asn	Asp	Ser	Thr	Ile	Tyr	Lys	Gly	Gln	Leu	Gly	Val
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		595					600					605			
Asn	Thr	Glu	Tyr	Tyr	Phe	Gln	Ala	Lys	Thr	Asp	Met	Tyr	Ile	Tyr	Lys
	610					615					620				
Asn	Tyr	Glu	His	Leu	Lys	Thr	Val	Pro	Leu	Ser	Ser	Ile	Thr	Thr	Leu
625					630					635					640
Asp	Thr	Phe	Ile	Ala	Leu	Asn	Phe	Thr	Leu	Leu	Glu	Asn	Val	Asp	Phe
				645					650					655	
Lys	Val	Ile	Glu	Leu	Tyr	Thr	Arg	Asp	Glu	Lys	Arg	Leu	Ser	Asn	Val
			660					665					670		
Phe	Asp	Ile	Glu	Thr	Met	Phe	Arg	Glu	Tyr	Asn	Tyr	Tyr	Ala	Gln	Arg
		675					680					685			
Val	Ser	Gly	Leu	Arg	Lys	Asp	Leu	Leu	Asp	Leu	Ser	Thr	Asn	Arg	Asn
	690					695					700				
Gln	Phe	Val	Asp	Ala	Phe	Gly	Ser	Leu	Met	Asp	Asp	Leu	Gly	Ala	Val
705					710					715					720

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Gly Gln Thr Val Val Asn Ala Val Ser Gly Val Ala Thr Leu Phe Ser
725 730 735

Ser Ile Val Thr Gly Phe Ile Asn Phe Ile Lys Asn Pro Phe Gly Gly
740 745 750

Met Leu Met Ile Ile Val Val Ile Gly Val Leu Phe Ala Ile Tyr Phe
755 760 765

Leu Thr Lys Lys Thr Lys Ile Tyr Glu Thr Ala Pro Ile Lys Met Ile
770 775 780

Tyr Pro Glu Ile Asp Lys Leu Lys Glu Arg Glu Gly Lys Ser Glu Ile
785 790 795 800

Ala Pro Ile Ser Glu Glu Glu Leu Glu Arg Ile Val Leu Ala Met His
805 810 815

Ile His Gln Gln Asn Ser His Met Glu Thr Lys Thr Arg Lys Asp Pro
820 825 830

Lys Asp Ser Ile Leu Thr Arg Ala Gln Asn Met Leu Arg Lys Arg Ser
835 840 845

Gly Tyr Ser Asn Leu Lys Asn Ala Glu Ser Val Glu Met Leu Asn Thr
850 855 860

Leu
865

<210> SEQ ID NO 25
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<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Sequencing primer for TOPO-pCRII: bases 434-458

<400> SEQUENCE: 25

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<210> SEQ ID NO 26
<211> LENGTH: 17
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: M13 reverse sequencing primer for TOPO-pCRII:
bases 205-222

<400> SEQUENCE: 26

caggaaacag ctatgac 17

<210> SEQ ID NO 27
<211> LENGTH: 20
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Sequencing primer for porcine gamma herpesvirus
gpB gene: bases 1989-2008

<400> SEQUENCE: 27

cagggacgag aagaggctta 20

<210> SEQ ID NO 28
<211> LENGTH: 19
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Sequencing primer for porcine gamma herpesvirus
gpB gene: bases 1513-1531

<400> SEQUENCE: 28

-continued

acaccagagc agctctatg 19

<210> SEQ ID NO 29
<211> LENGTH: 24
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Sequencing primer for porcine gamma herpesvirus
gpB gene: bases 2399-2422

<400> SEQUENCE: 29

tagcaccaat cagtgaagaa gagc 24

<210> SEQ ID NO 30
<211> LENGTH: 22
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Sequencing primer for porcine gamma herpesvirus
gpB gene: bases 322-343

<400> SEQUENCE: 30

gccagtgata tggtagacag tg 22

<210> SEQ ID NO 31
<211> LENGTH: 24
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Sequencing primer for porcine gamma herpesvirus
gpB gene: bases 140-163

<400> SEQUENCE: 31

taacaggtca ctatgaaca cacg 24

<210> SEQ ID NO 32
<211> LENGTH: 24
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Sequencing primer for porcine gamma herpesvirus
gpB gene: bases 537-560

<400> SEQUENCE: 32

ttctttaaga ctaaacacag gtgg 24

<210> SEQ ID NO 33
<211> LENGTH: 21
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Sequencing primer for porcine gamma herpesvirus
gpB gene: bases 815-835

<400> SEQUENCE: 33

ggagtggatga agatgatcat g 21

<210> SEQ ID NO 34
<211> LENGTH: 25
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Sequencing primer for porcine gamma herpesvirus
gpB gene: bases 993-1017

<400> SEQUENCE: 34

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ccataatggt agtggacaat atgac 25

<210> SEQ ID NO 35
 <211> LENGTH: 21
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
 <220> FEATURE:
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: Sequencing primer for porcine gamma herpesvirus
 gpB gene: bases 1073-1093

<400> SEQUENCE: 35

atgacgctgt gatgtcattg g 21

<210> SEQ ID NO 36
 <211> LENGTH: 22
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
 <220> FEATURE:
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: Sequencing primer for porcine gamma herpesvirus
 gpB gene: bases 1673-1694

<400> SEQUENCE: 36

gatgcactga gaagcctgag ac 22

<210> SEQ ID NO 37
 <211> LENGTH: 823
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Human herpesvirus 8

<400> SEQUENCE: 37

Met Thr Pro Arg Ser Arg Leu Ala Thr Leu Gly Thr Val Ile Leu Leu
 1 5 10 15

Val Cys Phe Cys Ala Gly Ala Ala His Ser Arg Gly Asp Thr Phe Gln
 20 25 30

Thr Ser Ser Ser Pro Thr Pro Pro Gly Ser Ser Ser Lys Ala Pro Thr
 35 40 45

Lys Pro Gly Glu Glu Ala Ser Gly Pro Lys Ser Val Asp Phe Tyr Gln
 50 55 60

Phe Arg Val Cys Ser Ala Ser Ile Thr Gly Glu Leu Phe Arg Phe Asn
 65 70 75 80

Leu Glu Gln Thr Cys Pro Asp Thr Lys Asp Lys Tyr His Gln Glu Gly
 85 90 95

Ile Leu Leu Val Tyr Lys Lys Asn Ile Val Pro His Ile Phe Lys Val
 100 105 110

Arg Arg Tyr Arg Lys Ile Ala Thr Ser Val Thr Val Tyr Arg Gly Leu
 115 120 125

Thr Glu Ser Ala Ile Thr Asn Lys Tyr Glu Leu Pro Arg Pro Val Pro
 130 135 140

Leu Tyr Glu Ile Ser His Met Asp Ser Thr Tyr Gln Cys Phe Ser Ser
 145 150 155 160

Met Lys Val Asn Val Asn Gly Val Glu Asn Thr Phe Thr Asp Arg Asp
 165 170 175

Asp Val Asn Thr Thr Val Phe Leu Gln Pro Val Glu Gly Leu Thr Asp
 180 185 190

Asn Ile Gln Arg Tyr Phe Ser Gln Pro Val Ile Tyr Ala Glu Pro Gly
 195 200 205

Trp Phe Pro Gly Ile Tyr Arg Val Arg Thr Thr Val Asn Cys Glu Ile
 210 215 220

Val Asp Met Ile Ala Arg Ser Ala Glu Pro Tyr Asn Tyr Phe Val Thr

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Leu Glu Thr Met Phe Arg Glu Tyr Asn Tyr Tyr Thr His Arg Leu Ala
 660 665 670
 Gly Leu Arg Glu Asp Leu Asp Asn Thr Ile Asp Met Asn Lys Glu Arg
 675 680 685
 Phe Val Arg Asp Leu Ser Glu Ile Val Ala Asp Leu Gly Gly Ile Gly
 690 695 700
 Lys Thr Val Val Asn Val Ala Ser Ser Val Val Thr Leu Cys Gly Ser
 705 710 715 720
 Leu Val Thr Gly Phe Ile Asn Phe Ile Lys His Pro Leu Gly Gly Met
 725 730 735
 Leu Met Ile Ile Ile Val Ile Ala Ile Ile Leu Ile Ile Phe Met Leu
 740 745 750
 Ser Arg Arg Thr Asn Thr Ile Ala Gln Ala Pro Val Lys Met Ile Tyr
 755 760 765
 Pro Asp Val Asp Arg Arg Ala Pro Pro Ser Gly Gly Ala Pro Thr Arg
 770 775 780
 Glu Glu Ile Lys Asn Ile Leu Leu Gly Met His Gln Leu Gln Gln Glu
 785 790 795 800
 Arg Gln Lys Ala Asp Asp Leu Lys Lys Ser Thr Pro Ser Val Phe Gln
 805 810 815
 Arg Thr Ala Asn Gly Leu Arg
 820

<210> SEQ ID NO 38

<211> LENGTH: 808

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Rhesus monkey rhadinovirus

<400> SEQUENCE: 38

Met Met Ile Thr Asn Arg Thr Arg Arg Leu Leu Arg Ala Trp Val Val
 1 5 10 15
 Ile Ile Ala Ile Gly Thr Ala Val Gly Glu Asn Val Thr Thr Pro Lys
 20 25 30
 Gly Ala Thr Thr Thr Ala Lys Pro Thr Pro Gly Pro Ser Thr Pro Thr
 35 40 45
 Pro Pro Glu Asn Pro Pro Arg Ala Glu Ala Phe Lys Phe Arg Val Cys
 50 55 60
 Ser Ala Ser Ala Thr Gly Glu Leu Phe Arg Phe Asn Leu Glu Lys Thr
 65 70 75 80
 Cys Pro Gly Thr Glu Asp Lys Thr His Gln Glu Gly Ile Leu Met Val
 85 90 95
 Phe Lys Lys Asn Ile Val Pro His Ile Phe Lys Val Arg Arg Tyr Arg
 100 105 110
 Lys Val Ala Thr Ser Val Thr Val Tyr Arg Gly Trp Thr Glu Thr Ala
 115 120 125
 Val Thr Gly Lys Gln Glu Val Ile Arg Pro Val Pro Gln Tyr Glu Ile
 130 135 140
 Asn His Met Asp Thr Thr Tyr Gln Cys Phe Ser Ser Met Arg Val Asn
 145 150 155 160
 Val Asn Gly Ile Val Asn Thr Tyr Thr Asp Arg Asp Phe Thr Asn Gln
 165 170 175
 Thr Val Phe Leu Gln Pro Val Glu Gly Leu Thr Asp Asn Ile Gln Arg
 180 185 190
 Tyr Phe Ser Gln Pro Val Leu Tyr Thr Thr Pro Gly Trp Phe Pro Gly

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195					200					205					
Ile	Tyr	Arg	Val	Arg	Thr	Thr	Val	Asn	Cys	Glu	Ile	Val	Asp	Met	Ile
210						215					220				
Ala	Arg	Ser	Ala	Glu	Pro	Tyr	Ser	Tyr	Phe	Val	Thr	Ala	Leu	Gly	Asp
225					230					235					240
Thr	Val	Glu	Val	Ser	Pro	Phe	Cys	His	Asn	Asp	Ser	Thr	Cys	Ser	Val
				245					250					255	
Ala	Glu	Lys	Thr	Glu	Asn	Gly	Leu	Gly	Ala	Arg	Val	Leu	Thr	Asn	Tyr
			260					265						270	
Thr	Met	Val	Asp	Phe	Ala	Thr	Arg	Ala	Pro	Thr	Thr	Glu	Thr	Arg	Val
		275					280					285			
Phe	Ala	Asp	Ser	Gly	Glu	Tyr	Thr	Val	Ser	Trp	Lys	Ala	Glu	Asp	Pro
	290					295					300				
Lys	Ser	Ala	Val	Cys	Ala	Leu	Thr	Leu	Trp	Lys	Thr	Phe	Pro	Arg	Ala
305					310					315					320
Ile	Gln	Thr	Thr	His	Glu	Ala	Ser	Tyr	His	Phe	Val	Ala	Asn	Asp	Val
				325					330					335	
Thr	Ala	Thr	Phe	Thr	Ser	Pro	Leu	Ser	Glu	Val	Ala	Asn	Phe	Thr	Gly
			340					345						350	
Thr	Tyr	Ser	Cys	Leu	Asp	Glu	Val	Ile	Gln	Lys	Thr	Leu	Asn	Asp	Thr
		355					360						365		
Ile	Lys	Lys	Leu	Ser	Asp	Thr	His	Val	Thr	Asn	Gly	Ser	Ala	Gln	Tyr
	370					375					380				
Tyr	Lys	Thr	Glu	Gly	Gly	Leu	Phe	Leu	Leu	Trp	Gln	Pro	Leu	Thr	Pro
385					390					395					400
Leu	Ser	Leu	Val	Asp	Glu	Met	Arg	Gly	Leu	Asn	Gly	Thr	Thr	Pro	Ala
				405					410					415	
Pro	Pro	Ala	Thr	Thr	Ser	Thr	Val	Ser	Arg	Val	Arg	Arg	Ser	Val	Asn
			420					425						430	
Thr	Asn	Glu	Gln	Ala	Thr	Asp	Asn	Leu	Ala	Ala	Pro	Gln	Leu	Gln	Phe
		435					440					445			
Ala	Tyr	Asp	Lys	Leu	Arg	Ala	Ser	Ile	Asn	Lys	Val	Leu	Glu	Glu	Leu
	450					455					460				
Ser	Arg	Ala	Trp	Cys	Arg	Glu	Gln	Val	Arg	Asp	Thr	Tyr	Met	Trp	Tyr
465					470					475					480
Glu	Leu	Ser	Lys	Ile	Asn	Pro	Thr	Ser	Val	Met	Thr	Ala	Ile	Tyr	Gly
				485					490					495	
Arg	Pro	Val	Ser	Ala	Lys	Phe	Val	Gly	Asp	Ala	Ile	Ser	Val	Thr	Asp
			500					505						510	
Cys	Val	Ala	Val	Asp	Gln	Ala	Ser	Val	Ser	Ile	His	Lys	Ser	Leu	Arg
		515					520					525			
Thr	Ser	Thr	Pro	Gly	Met	Cys	Tyr	Ser	Arg	Pro	Pro	Val	Thr	Phe	Arg
	530					535					540				
Phe	Leu	Asn	Ser	Thr	Thr	Leu	Phe	Lys	Gly	Gln	Leu	Gly	Pro	Arg	Asn
545					550					555					560
Glu	Ile	Ile	Leu	Thr	Asp	Asn	Gln	Val	Glu	Ala	Cys	Lys	Glu	Thr	Cys
				565					570					575	
Glu	His	Tyr	Phe	Ile	Ala	Ser	Asn	Val	Thr	Tyr	Tyr	Tyr	Lys	Asp	Tyr
			580				585						590		
Val	Phe	Val	Lys	Lys	Ile	Asn	Thr	Ser	Glu	Ile	Ser	Thr	Leu	Gly	Thr
		595					600						605		
Phe	Ile	Ala	Leu	Asn	Leu	Ser	Phe	Ile	Glu	Asn	Ile	Asp	Phe	Arg	Val
	610					615					620				

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Ile Glu Leu Tyr Ser Arg Ala Glu Lys Lys Leu Ser Gly Ser Val Phe
625                630                635                640

Asp Ile Glu Thr Met Phe Arg Glu Tyr Asn Tyr Tyr Thr Gln Arg Leu
645                650                655

Ala Gly Leu Arg Glu Asp Leu Asp Asn Thr Ile Asp Leu Asn Arg Asp
660                665                670

Arg Leu Ala Arg Asp Leu Ser Glu Ile Val Ala Asp Leu Gly Asp Val
675                680                685

Gly Arg Thr Val Val Asn Val Ala Ser Ser Val Ile Thr Leu Phe Gly
690                695                700

Ser Ile Val Ser Gly Phe Ile Asn Phe Ile Lys Ser Pro Phe Gly Gly
705                710                715                720

Met Leu Met Ile Leu Val Ile Val Ala Val Leu Ile Val Phe Ala
725                730                735

Leu Asn Arg Arg Thr Asn Ala Ile Ala Gln Ala Pro Ile Arg Met Ile
740                745                750

Tyr Pro Asp Ile Asp Lys Met Gln Pro Ser Gly Gly Lys Val Asp Gln
755                760                765

Glu Gln Ile Lys Asn Ile Leu Ala Gly Met His Gln Leu Gln Gln Glu
770                775                780

Glu Arg Arg Arg Leu Asp Glu Gln Gln Arg Ser Ala Pro Ser Leu Phe
785                790                795                800

Arg Arg Ala Ser Asp Gly Leu Lys
805

<210> SEQ ID NO 39
<211> LENGTH: 831
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Murine herpesvirus 68

<400> SEQUENCE: 39

Met Tyr Pro Thr Val Lys Ser Met Arg Val Ala His Leu Thr Asn Leu
1      5      10      15

Leu Thr Leu Leu Cys Leu Leu Cys His Thr His Leu Tyr Val Cys Gln
20     25     30

Pro Thr Thr Leu Arg Gln Pro Ser Asp Met Thr Pro Ala Gln Asp Ala
35     40     45

Pro Thr Glu Thr Pro Pro Pro Leu Ser Thr Asn Thr Asn Arg Gly Phe
50     55     60

Glu Tyr Phe Arg Val Cys Gly Val Ala Ala Thr Gly Glu Thr Phe Arg
65     70     75     80

Phe Asp Leu Asp Lys Thr Cys Pro Ser Thr Gln Asp Lys Lys His Val
85     90     95

Glu Gly Ile Leu Leu Val Tyr Lys Ile Asn Ile Val Pro Tyr Ile Phe
100    105    110

Lys Ile Arg Arg Tyr Arg Lys Ile Ile Thr Gln Leu Thr Ile Trp Arg
115    120    125

Gly Leu Thr Thr Ser Ser Val Thr Gly Lys Phe Glu Met Ala Thr Gln
130    135    140

Ala His Glu Trp Glu Val Gly Asp Phe Asp Ser Ile Tyr Gln Cys Tyr
145    150    155    160

Asn Ser Ala Thr Met Val Val Asn Asn Val Arg Gln Val Tyr Val Asp
165    170    175

Arg Asp Gly Val Asn Lys Thr Val Asn Ile Arg Pro Val Asp Gly Leu

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Glu Glu Lys Leu Asn Leu Ser Ser Ile Ala Thr Leu Asp Thr Phe Ile
 610 615 620
 Ala Leu Asn Ile Ser Phe Ile Glu Asn Ile Asp Phe Lys Thr Val Glu
 625 630 635 640
 Leu Tyr Ser Ser Thr Glu Arg Lys Leu Ala Ser Ser Val Phe Asp Ile
 645 650 655
 Glu Ser Met Phe Arg Glu Tyr Asn Tyr Tyr Thr Tyr Ser Leu Ala Gly
 660 665 670
 Ile Lys Lys Asp Leu Asp Asn Thr Ile Asp Tyr Asn Arg Asp Arg Leu
 675 680 685
 Val Gln Asp Leu Ser Asp Met Met Ala Asp Leu Gly Asp Ile Gly Arg
 690 695 700
 Ser Val Val Asn Val Val Ser Ser Val Val Thr Phe Phe Ser Ser Ile
 705 710 715 720
 Val Thr Gly Phe Ile Lys Phe Phe Thr Asn Pro Leu Gly Gly Ile Phe
 725 730 735
 Ile Leu Leu Ile Ile Gly Gly Ile Ile Phe Leu Val Val Val Leu Asn
 740 745 750
 Arg Arg Asn Ser Gln Phe His Asp Ala Pro Ile Lys Met Leu Tyr Pro
 755 760 765
 Ser Val Glu Asn Tyr Ala Ala Arg Gln Ala Pro Pro Tyr Ser Ala
 770 775 780
 Ser Pro Pro Ala Ile Asp Lys Glu Glu Ile Lys Arg Ile Leu Leu Gly
 785 790 795 800
 Met His Gln Val His Gln Glu Glu Lys Glu Ala Gln Lys Gln Leu Thr
 805 810 815
 Asn Ser Gly Pro Thr Leu Trp Gln Lys Ala Thr Gly Phe Leu Arg
 820 825 830

<210> SEQ ID NO 40

<211> LENGTH: 844

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Bovine herpesvirus 4

<400> SEQUENCE: 40

Tyr Tyr Lys Thr Ile Leu Phe Phe Ala Leu Ile Lys Val Cys Ser Phe
 1 5 10 15
 Asn Gln Thr Thr Thr His Ser Thr Thr Thr Ser Pro Ser Ile Ser Ser
 20 25 30
 Thr Thr Ser Ser Thr Thr Thr Ser Thr Ser Lys Pro Ser Asn Thr Thr
 35 40 45
 Ser Thr Asn Ser Ser Leu Ala Ala Ser Pro Gln Asn Thr Ser Thr Ser
 50 55 60
 Lys Pro Ser Thr Asp Asn Gln Gly Thr Ser Thr Pro Thr Ile Pro Thr
 65 70 75 80
 Val Thr Asp Asp Thr Ala Ser Lys Asn Phe Tyr Lys Tyr Arg Val Cys
 85 90 95
 Ser Ala Ser Ser Ser Ser Gly Glu Leu Phe Arg Phe Asp Leu Asp Gln
 100 105 110
 Thr Cys Pro Asp Thr Lys Asp Lys Lys His Val Glu Gly Ile Leu Leu
 115 120 125
 Val Leu Lys Lys Asn Ile Val Pro Tyr Ile Phe Lys Val Arg Lys Tyr
 130 135 140
 Arg Lys Ile Ala Thr Ser Val Thr Val Tyr Arg Gly Trp Ser Gln Ala

-continued

Thr Phe Lys Phe Val Asn Ser Thr Ala Thr Phe Arg Gly Gln Leu Gly
 580 585 590

Thr Arg Asn Glu Ile Leu Leu Thr Asn Thr His Val Glu Thr Cys Arg
 595 600 605

Pro Thr Ala Asp His Tyr Phe Phe Val Lys Asn Met Thr His Tyr Phe
 610 615 620

Lys Asp Tyr Lys Phe Val Lys Thr Met Asp Thr Asn Asn Ile Ser Thr
 625 630 635 640

Leu Asp Thr Phe Leu Thr Leu Asn Leu Thr Phe Ile Asp Asn Ile Asp
 645 650 655

Phe Lys Thr Val Glu Leu Tyr Ser Glu Thr Glu Arg Lys Met Ala Ser
 660 665 670

Ala Leu Asp Leu Glu Thr Met Phe Arg Glu Tyr Asn Tyr Tyr Thr Gln
 675 680 685

Lys Leu Ala Ser Leu Arg Glu Asp Leu Asp Asn Thr Ile Asp Leu Asn
 690 695 700

Arg Asp Arg Leu Val Lys Asp Leu Ser Glu Met Met Ala Asp Leu Gly
 705 710 715 720

Asp Ile Gly Lys Val Val Val Asn Thr Phe Ser Gly Ile Val Thr Val
 725 730 735

Phe Gly Ser Ile Val Gly Gly Phe Val Ser Phe Phe Thr Asn Pro Ile
 740 745 750

Gly Gly Val Thr Ile Ile Leu Leu Ile Val Val Val Phe Val Val
 755 760 765

Phe Ile Val Ser Arg Arg Thr Asn Asn Met Asn Glu Ala Pro Ile Lys
 770 775 780

Met Ile Tyr Pro Asn Ile Asp Lys Ala Ser Glu Gln Glu Asn Ile Gln
 785 790 795 800

Pro Leu Pro Gly Glu Glu Ile Lys Arg Ile Leu Leu Gly Met His Gln
 805 810 815

Leu Gln Gln Ser Glu His Gly Lys Ser Glu Glu Glu Ala Ser His Lys
 820 825 830

Pro Gly Leu Phe Gln Leu Leu Gly Asp Gly Leu Gln
 835 840

<210> SEQ ID NO 41
 <211> LENGTH: 791
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Ateline herpesvirus 3

<400> SEQUENCE: 41

Met Thr Leu Asn Arg Cys Val Leu Leu Ile Val Leu Thr Phe Ser Thr
 1 5 10 15

Ala Cys Ser Gln Thr Thr Pro Ala Ser Ser Asp Glu Asn Gly Lys Thr
 20 25 30

Pro Ala Ile Glu Lys Glu Tyr Phe Lys Tyr Arg Val Cys Ser Ala Ser
 35 40 45

Thr Thr Gly Glu Leu Phe Arg Phe Asn Leu Asp Arg Ala Cys Pro Ser
 50 55 60

Thr Glu Asp Lys Val His Arg Glu Gly Ile Leu Leu Val Tyr Lys Lys
 65 70 75 80

Asn Ile Val Pro His Ile Phe Lys Val Arg Arg Tyr Lys Lys Ile Ala
 85 90 95

Thr Ser Val Arg Ile Phe Asn Gly Trp Ser Arg Glu Gly Val Ala Ile

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Phe Val Asn Ser Ser Gln Leu Phe Lys Gly Gln Leu Gly Ala Arg Asn
 530 535 540
 Glu Ile Leu Leu Ser Glu Ser Leu Val Glu Asn Cys His Gln Asn Ala
 545 550 555 560
 Glu His Phe Phe Thr Ala Lys Asn Glu Thr Tyr His Phe Lys Asn Tyr
 565 570 575
 Leu His Val Glu Thr Leu Pro Leu Thr Asn Ile Ser Thr Leu Asp Thr
 580 585 590
 Phe Leu Ala Leu Asn Leu Thr Phe Ile Glu Asn Ile Asp Phe Lys Ala
 595 600 605
 Val Glu Leu Tyr Ser Ser Gly Glu Arg Lys Leu Ala Asn Val Phe Asp
 610 615 620
 Leu Glu Thr Met Phe Arg Glu Tyr Asn Tyr Tyr Ala Gln Ser Ile Ser
 625 630 635 640
 Gly Leu Arg Lys Asp Phe Asp Asn Ser Gln Arg Asn Asn Arg Asp Arg
 645 650 655
 Ile Ile Gln Asp Phe Ser Glu Ile Leu Ala Asp Leu Gly Ser Ile Gly
 660 665 670
 Lys Val Ile Val Asn Ile Ala Ser Ser Ala Phe Ser Leu Phe Gly Gly
 675 680 685
 Ile Val Thr Gly Ile Leu Asn Phe Ile Lys Asn Pro Leu Gly Gly Met
 690 695 700
 Leu Thr Phe Leu Leu Val Gly Ala Ile Ile Ile Leu Val Ile Leu Leu
 705 710 715 720
 Val Arg Arg Thr Asn Asn Met Ser Gln Ala Pro Ile Arg Met Ile Tyr
 725 730 735
 Pro Asp Ile Glu Lys Ser Arg Ser Ser Val Thr Pro Thr Glu Pro Glu
 740 745 750
 Val Ile Lys Gln Ile Leu Leu Gly Met His Asn Met Gln Gln Glu Glu
 755 760 765
 Tyr Lys Lys Arg Glu Glu His Lys Ala Ser Gln Pro Ser Phe Leu Lys
 770 775 780
 Arg Ala Thr Asp Ala Phe Leu
 785 790

<210> SEQ ID NO 42

<211> LENGTH: 792

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Herpesvirus saimiri

<400> SEQUENCE: 42

Met Val Pro Asn Lys His Leu Leu Leu Ile Ile Leu Ser Phe Ser Thr
 1 5 10 15
 Ala Cys Gly Gln Thr Thr Pro Thr Thr Ala Val Glu Lys Asn Lys Thr
 20 25 30
 Gln Ala Ile Tyr Gln Glu Tyr Phe Lys Tyr Arg Val Cys Ser Ala Ser
 35 40 45
 Thr Thr Gly Glu Leu Phe Arg Phe Asp Leu Asp Arg Thr Cys Pro Ser
 50 55 60
 Thr Glu Asp Lys Val His Lys Glu Gly Ile Leu Leu Val Tyr Lys Lys
 65 70 75 80
 Asn Ile Val Pro Tyr Ile Phe Lys Val Arg Arg Tyr Lys Lys Ile Thr
 85 90 95
 Thr Ser Val Arg Ile Phe Asn Gly Trp Thr Arg Glu Gly Val Ala Ile

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100					105					110					
Thr	Asn	Lys	Trp	Glu	Leu	Ser	Arg	Ala	Val	Pro	Lys	Tyr	Glu	Ile	Asp
115							120					125			
Ile	Met	Asp	Lys	Thr	Tyr	Gln	Cys	His	Asn	Cys	Met	Gln	Ile	Glu	Val
130					135						140				
Asn	Gly	Met	Leu	Asn	Ser	Tyr	Tyr	Asp	Arg	Asp	Gly	Asn	Asn	Lys	Thr
145					150					155					160
Val	Asp	Leu	Lys	Pro	Val	Asp	Gly	Leu	Thr	Gly	Ala	Ile	Thr	Arg	Tyr
				165					170					175	
Ile	Ser	Gln	Pro	Lys	Val	Phe	Ala	Asp	Pro	Gly	Trp	Leu	Trp	Gly	Thr
			180					185					190		
Tyr	Arg	Thr	Arg	Thr	Thr	Val	Asn	Cys	Glu	Ile	Val	Asp	Met	Phe	Ala
		195					200					205			
Arg	Ser	Ala	Asp	Pro	Tyr	Thr	Tyr	Phe	Val	Thr	Ala	Leu	Gly	Asp	Thr
		210					215				220				
Val	Glu	Val	Ser	Pro	Phe	Cys	Asp	Val	Asp	Asn	Ser	Cys	Pro	Asn	Ala
225					230					235					240
Thr	Asp	Val	Leu	Ser	Val	Gln	Ile	Asp	Leu	Asn	His	Thr	Val	Val	Asp
				245					250					255	
Tyr	Gly	Asn	Arg	Ala	Thr	Ser	Gln	Gln	His	Lys	Lys	Arg	Ile	Phe	Ala
			260					265					270		
His	Thr	Leu	Asp	Tyr	Ser	Val	Ser	Trp	Glu	Ala	Val	Asn	Lys	Ser	Ala
		275					280					285			
Ser	Val	Cys	Ser	Met	Val	Phe	Trp	Lys	Ser	Phe	Gln	Arg	Ala	Ile	Gln
		290				295					300				
Thr	Glu	His	Asp	Leu	Thr	Tyr	His	Phe	Ile	Ala	Asn	Glu	Ile	Thr	Ala
305					310					315					320
Gly	Phe	Ser	Thr	Val	Lys	Glu	Pro	Leu	Ala	Asn	Phe	Thr	Ser	Asp	Tyr
				325					330					335	
Asn	Cys	Leu	Met	Thr	His	Ile	Asn	Thr	Thr	Leu	Glu	Asp	Lys	Ile	Ala
			340					345					350		
Arg	Val	Asn	Asn	Thr	His	Thr	Pro	Asn	Gly	Thr	Ala	Glu	Tyr	Tyr	Gln
		355					360					365			
Thr	Glu	Gly	Gly	Met	Ile	Leu	Val	Trp	Gln	Pro	Leu	Ile	Ala	Ile	Glu
				370		375					380				
Leu	Glu	Glu	Ala	Met	Leu	Glu	Ala	Thr	Thr	Ser	Pro	Val	Thr	Pro	Ser
385					390					395					400
Ala	Pro	Thr	Ser	Ser	Ser	Arg	Ser	Lys	Arg	Ala	Ile	Arg	Ser	Ile	Arg
				405					410					415	
Asp	Val	Ser	Ala	Gly	Ser	Glu	Asn	Asn	Val	Phe	Leu	Ser	Gln	Ile	Gln
			420					425					430		
Tyr	Ala	Tyr	Asp	Lys	Leu	Arg	Gln	Ser	Ile	Asn	Asn	Val	Leu	Glu	Glu
		435					440					445			
Leu	Ala	Ile	Thr	Trp	Cys	Arg	Glu	Gln	Val	Arg	Gln	Thr	Met	Val	Trp
				450		455					460				
Tyr	Glu	Ile	Ala	Lys	Ile	Asn	Pro	Thr	Ser	Val	Met	Thr	Ala	Ile	Tyr
465					470					475					480
Gly	Lys	Pro	Val	Ser	Arg	Lys	Ala	Leu	Gly	Asp	Val	Ile	Ser	Val	Thr
				485					490					495	
Glu	Cys	Ile	Asn	Val	Asp	Gln	Ser	Ser	Val	Ser	Ile	His	Lys	Ser	Leu
			500					505					510		
Lys	Thr	Glu	Asn	Asn	Asp	Ile	Cys	Tyr	Ser	Arg	Pro	Pro	Val	Thr	Phe
		515					520					525			

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Lys Phe Val Asn Ser Ser Gln Leu Phe Lys Gly Gln Leu Gly Ala Arg
 530 535 540

Asn Glu Ile Leu Leu Ser Glu Ser Leu Val Glu Asn Cys His Gln Asn
 545 550 555 560

Ala Glu Thr Phe Phe Thr Ala Lys Asn Glu Thr Tyr His Phe Lys Asn
 565 570 575

Tyr Val His Val Glu Thr Leu Pro Val Asn Asn Ile Ser Thr Leu Asp
 580 585 590

Thr Phe Leu Ala Leu Asn Leu Thr Phe Ile Glu Asn Ile Asp Phe Lys
 595 600 605

Ala Val Glu Leu Tyr Ser Ser Gly Glu Arg Lys Leu Ala Asn Val Phe
 610 615 620

Asp Leu Glu Thr Met Phe Arg Glu Tyr Asn Tyr Tyr Ala Gln Ser Ile
 625 630 635 640

Ser Gly Leu Arg Lys Asp Phe Asp Asn Ser Gln Arg Asn Asn Arg Asp
 645 650 655

Arg Ile Ile Gln Asp Phe Ser Glu Ile Leu Ala Asp Leu Gly Ser Ile
 660 665 670

Gly Lys Val Ile Val Asn Val Ala Ser Gly Ala Phe Ser Leu Phe Gly
 675 680 685

Gly Ile Val Thr Gly Ile Leu Asn Phe Ile Lys Asn Pro Leu Gly Gly
 690 695 700

Met Phe Thr Phe Leu Leu Ile Gly Ala Val Ile Ile Leu Val Ile Leu
 705 710 715 720

Leu Val Arg Arg Thr Asn Asn Met Ser Gln Ala Pro Ile Arg Met Ile
 725 730 735

Tyr Pro Asp Val Glu Lys Ser Lys Ser Thr Val Thr Pro Met Glu Pro
 740 745 750

Glu Thr Ile Lys Gln Ile Leu Leu Gly Met His Asn Met Gln Gln Glu
 755 760 765

Ala Tyr Lys Lys Lys Glu Glu Gln Arg Ala Ala Arg Pro Ser Ile Phe
 770 775 780

Arg Gln Ala Ala Glu Thr Phe Leu
 785 790

<210> SEQ ID NO 43
 <211> LENGTH: 824
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Equine herpesvirus 2

<400> SEQUENCE: 43

Met Gly Val Gly Gly Gly Pro Arg Val Val Leu Cys Leu Trp Cys Val
 1 5 10 15

Ala Ala Leu Leu Cys Gln Gly Val Ala Gln Glu Val Val Ala Glu Thr
 20 25 30

Thr Thr Pro Phe Ala Thr His Arg Pro Glu Val Val Ala Glu Glu Asn
 35 40 45

Pro Ala Asn Pro Phe Leu Pro Phe Arg Val Cys Gly Ala Ser Pro Thr
 50 55 60

Gly Gly Glu Ile Phe Arg Phe Pro Leu Glu Glu Ser Cys Pro Asn Thr
 65 70 75 80

Glu Asp Lys Asp His Ile Glu Gly Ile Ala Leu Ile Tyr Lys Thr Asn
 85 90 95

Ile Val Pro Tyr Val Phe Asn Val Arg Lys Tyr Arg Lys Ile Met Thr

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100					105					110					
Ser	Thr	Thr	Ile	Tyr	Lys	Gly	Trp	Ser	Glu	Asp	Ala	Ile	Thr	Asn	Gln
			115				120					125			
His	Thr	Arg	Ser	Tyr	Ala	Val	Pro	Leu	Tyr	Glu	Val	Gln	Met	Met	Asp
		130				135					140				
His	Tyr	Tyr	Gln	Cys	Phe	Ser	Ala	Val	Gln	Val	Asn	Glu	Gly	Gly	His
		145			150					155					160
Val	Asn	Thr	Tyr	Tyr	Asp	Arg	Asp	Gly	Trp	Asn	Glu	Thr	Ala	Phe	Leu
				165					170					175	
Lys	Pro	Ala	Asp	Gly	Leu	Thr	Ser	Ser	Ile	Thr	Arg	Tyr	Gln	Ser	Gln
			180					185					190		
Pro	Glu	Val	Tyr	Ala	Thr	Pro	Arg	Asn	Leu	Leu	Trp	Ser	Tyr	Thr	Thr
		195					200						205		
Arg	Thr	Thr	Val	Asn	Cys	Glu	Val	Thr	Glu	Met	Ser	Ala	Arg	Ser	Met
		210				215						220			
Lys	Pro	Phe	Glu	Phe	Phe	Val	Thr	Ser	Val	Gly	Asp	Thr	Ile	Glu	Met
		225			230					235					240
Ser	Pro	Phe	Leu	Lys	Glu	Asn	Gly	Thr	Glu	Pro	Glu	Lys	Ile	Leu	Lys
				245					250					255	
Arg	Pro	His	Ser	Ile	Gln	Leu	Leu	Lys	Asn	Tyr	Ala	Val	Thr	Lys	Tyr
			260					265					270		
Gly	Val	Gly	Leu	Gly	Gln	Ala	Asp	Asn	Ala	Thr	Arg	Phe	Phe	Ala	Ile
		275					280					285			
Phe	Gly	Asp	Tyr	Ser	Leu	Ser	Trp	Lys	Ala	Thr	Thr	Glu	Asn	Ser	Ser
		290				295						300			
Tyr	Cys	Asp	Leu	Ile	Leu	Trp	Lys	Gly	Phe	Ser	Asn	Ala	Ile	Gln	Thr
		305			310					315				320	
Gln	His	Asn	Ser	Ser	Leu	His	Phe	Ile	Ala	Asn	Asp	Ile	Thr	Ala	Ser
				325					330					335	
Phe	Ser	Thr	Pro	Leu	Glu	Glu	Glu	Ala	Asn	Phe	Asn	Glu	Thr	Phe	Lys
			340					345					350		
Cys	Ile	Trp	Asn	Asn	Thr	Gln	Glu	Glu	Ile	Gln	Lys	Lys	Leu	Lys	Glu
		355					360					365			
Val	Glu	Lys	Thr	His	Arg	Pro	Asn	Gly	Thr	Ala	Lys	Val	Tyr	Lys	Thr
		370				375					380				
Thr	Gly	Asn	Leu	Tyr	Ile	Val	Trp	Gln	Pro	Leu	Ile	Gln	Ile	Asp	Leu
		385			390					395				400	
Leu	Asp	Thr	His	Ala	Lys	Leu	Tyr	Asn	Leu	Thr	Asn	Ala	Thr	Ala	Ser
				405					410					415	
Pro	Thr	Ser	Thr	Pro	Thr	Thr	Ser	Pro	Arg	Arg	Arg	Arg	Arg	Asp	Thr
			420					425					430		
Ser	Ser	Val	Ser	Gly	Gly	Gly	Asn	Asn	Gly	Asp	Asn	Ser	Thr	Lys	Glu
		435					440					445			
Glu	Ser	Val	Ala	Ala	Ser	Gln	Val	Gln	Phe	Ala	Tyr	Asp	Asn	Leu	Arg
		450				455					460				
Lys	Ser	Ile	Asn	Arg	Val	Leu	Gly	Glu	Leu	Ser	Arg	Ala	Trp	Cys	Arg
		465			470					475				480	
Glu	Gln	Tyr	Arg	Ala	Ser	Leu	Met	Trp	Tyr	Glu	Leu	Ser	Lys	Ile	Asn
				485					490					495	
Pro	Thr	Ser	Val	Met	Ser	Ala	Ile	Tyr	Gly	Arg	Pro	Val	Ser	Ala	Lys
			500					505					510		
Leu	Ile	Gly	Asp	Val	Val	Ser	Val	Ser	Asp	Cys	Ile	Ser	Val	Asp	Gln
		515					520					525			

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Lys Ser Val Phe Val His Lys Asn Met Lys Val Pro Gly Lys Glu Asp
 530 535 540
 Leu Cys Tyr Thr Arg Pro Val Val Gly Phe Lys Phe Ile Asn Gly Ser
 545 550 555 560
 Glu Leu Phe Ala Gly Gln Leu Gly Pro Arg Asn Glu Ile Val Leu Ser
 565 570 575
 Thr Ser Gln Val Glu Val Cys Gln His Ser Cys Glu His Tyr Phe Gln
 580 585 590
 Ala Gly Asn Gln Met Tyr Lys Tyr Lys Asp Tyr Tyr Tyr Val Ser Thr
 595 600 605
 Leu Asn Leu Thr Asp Ile Pro Thr Leu His Thr Met Ile Thr Leu Asn
 610 615 620
 Leu Ser Leu Val Glu Asn Ile Asp Phe Lys Val Ile Glu Leu Tyr Ser
 625 630 635 640
 Lys Thr Glu Lys Arg Leu Ser Asn Val Phe Asp Ile Glu Thr Met Phe
 645 650 655
 Arg Glu Tyr Asn Tyr Tyr Thr Gln Asn Leu Asn Gly Leu Arg Lys Asp
 660 665 670
 Leu Asp Asp Ser Ile Asp His Gly Arg Asp Ser Phe Ile Gln Thr Leu
 675 680 685
 Gly Asp Ile Met Gln Asp Leu Gly Thr Ile Gly Lys Val Val Val Asn
 690 695 700
 Val Ala Ser Gly Val Phe Ser Leu Phe Gly Ser Ile Val Ser Gly Val
 705 710 715 720
 Ile Ser Phe Phe Lys Asn Pro Phe Gly Gly Met Leu Leu Ile Val Leu
 725 730 735
 Ile Ile Ala Gly Val Val Val Val Tyr Leu Phe Met Thr Arg Ser Arg
 740 745 750
 Ser Ile Tyr Ser Ala Pro Ile Arg Met Leu Tyr Pro Gly Val Glu Arg
 755 760 765
 Ala Ala Gln Glu Pro Gly Ala His Pro Val Ser Glu Asp Gln Ile Arg
 770 775 780
 Asn Ile Leu Met Gly Met His Gln Phe Gln Gln Arg Gln Arg Ala Glu
 785 790 795 800
 Glu Glu Ala Arg Arg Glu Glu Glu Val Lys Gly Lys Arg Thr Leu Phe
 805 810 815
 Glu Val Ile Arg Asp Ser Ala Thr
 820

<210> SEQ ID NO 44
 <211> LENGTH: 818
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Equine herpesvirus 5
 <400> SEQUENCE: 44

Met Val Ala Trp Phe Gly Leu Trp Gly Phe Ala Arg Leu Met Ala Thr
 1 5 10 15
 Leu Ala Leu Leu Cys Gly Arg Val Ala Leu Asp Glu Ser Ser Ala Thr
 20 25 30
 Pro Ser Ile Pro Pro Thr His Lys Pro Ala Val His His Glu Asp Asn
 35 40 45
 Thr Thr Asn Pro Phe Leu Leu Phe Arg Val Cys Gly Ala Ser Pro Thr
 50 55 60
 Gly Glu Ile Phe Arg Phe Pro Leu Glu Glu Asn Cys Pro Asn Thr Glu

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65	70	75	80
Asp Lys Glu His Val 85	Glu Gly Ile Leu 90	Ile Tyr Lys Thr 95	Asn Ile
Val Pro Tyr Ile Phe 100	Asn Val Arg Lys 105	Tyr Arg Lys Leu 110	Thr Ser
Thr Thr Ile Tyr Lys 115	Gly Trp Ser Gln 120	Asp Ala Ile Thr 125	Asn Gln Tyr
Thr Ser Ser Phe Ala 130	Met Pro Leu Trp 135	Glu Ala Arg Leu 140	Val Asp Tyr
Asn Tyr Glu Cys Tyr 145	Asn Gly Ile Gln 150	Val Thr Glu Asn 155	Gly His Leu
Thr Thr Tyr Val Asp 165	Arg Asp Gly Tyr 170	Asn Glu Ser Val 175	Arg Leu Val
Pro Ala Asp Gly Leu 180	Thr Ser Ser Ile 185	Arg Arg Tyr His 190	Ser Gln Pro
Glu Leu Tyr Val Thr 195	Pro Arg Asn Leu 200	Leu Trp Ser Tyr 205	Thr Thr Arg
Thr Thr Val Asn Cys 210	Glu Val Ile Asp 215	Met Thr Ala Arg 220	Ser His Lys
Pro Phe Glu Tyr Phe 225	Val Thr Ala Ser 230	Gly Asp Ser Ile 235	Glu Thr Ser
Pro Phe Tyr Thr Asn 245	Ala Ser Arg Arg 250	Val Pro Val Gln 255	Val Leu Tyr
Asn Tyr Ser Val Thr 260	Asp Tyr Gly Val 265	Gly Leu Gly Ser 270	Gly Glu Asn
Val Thr Arg Phe Phe 275	Ala Thr Leu Asn 280	Asp Phe Ser Ile 285	Ser Trp Lys
Ala Ala Thr Glu Asn 290	Ser Ser Tyr Cys 295	Pro Leu Val Leu 300	Trp Lys Gly
Phe Pro Ser Ala Ile 305	Gln Thr Lys His 310	Glu Lys Ser Tyr 315	His Phe Ile
Ala Asp Ala Val Thr 325	Ala Ser Phe Thr 330	Thr Pro Leu Thr 335	Asp Glu Thr
Ser Tyr Phe Asn Thr 340	Thr Tyr Gln Cys 345	Ala Trp Gln Asp 350	Ile Glu Gly
Glu Ile Gln Lys Arg 355	Phe Asp Pro Val 360	Ser Lys Thr His 365	Ala Arg Asn
Gly Ser Val Gln Ile 370	Tyr Lys Thr Ser 375	Gly Asn Leu Tyr 380	Val Val Trp
Gln Pro Leu Val Gln 385	Leu Asp Leu Leu 390	Ala Ala His Ala 395	Lys Thr Ile
Asn Ser Thr Asp Asn 405	Ser Thr Ser Pro 410	Thr Thr Ala Pro 415	Asn Thr Thr
Thr Ser Thr Ser Ser 420	Arg Arg Lys Arg 425	Arg Asp Thr Gly 430	Asn Thr Ala
Thr Asn Asn Ser Ser 435	Ser Asn Asn Ser 440	Ser Met Glu Glu 445	Asn Leu Ala
Thr Ser Gln Val Gln 450	Phe Ala Tyr Asp 455	Gln Leu Arg Lys 460	Ser Ile Asn
Arg Val Leu Glu Gln 465	Leu Ser Arg Val 470	Trp Cys Gln Asn 475	Gln Tyr Arg
Ala Ser Leu Met Trp 485	Tyr Glu Leu Ser 490	Lys Ile Asn Pro 495	Thr Ser Val

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Met Ser Ala Ile Tyr Gly Arg Pro Val Ser Ala Lys Leu Val Gly Asp
 500 505 510

Val Val Gln Ile Ser Asp Cys Ile Thr Val Asp Gln Glu Ser Val Phe
 515 520 525

Val His Arg Asn Leu Arg Val Pro Gly Ser Lys Asp Leu Cys Tyr Thr
 530 535 540

Arg Pro Val Val Gly Phe Lys Phe Ile Asn Gly Ser Glu Leu Phe Val
 545 550 555 560

Gly Gln Leu Gly Ala Arg Asn Glu Ile Leu Leu Ser Thr Asn Leu Val
 565 570 575

Glu Val Cys Gln His Ser Cys Glu His Tyr Phe Gln Gly Gly Asn His
 580 585 590

Ile Tyr Lys Tyr Lys Asn Tyr Glu Tyr Val Ser Thr Met Asn Leu Thr
 595 600 605

Asp Val Pro Thr Leu His Thr Met Ile Thr Leu Asn Leu Ser Leu Val
 610 615 620

Glu Asn Val Asp Phe Gln Val Ile Gln Leu Tyr Ser Gln Lys Glu Lys
 625 630 635 640

Lys Leu Ser Asn Val Phe Asp Ile Glu Thr Met Phe Arg Glu Tyr Asn
 645 650 655

Tyr Tyr Thr Gln Asn Leu Lys Gly Leu Arg Lys Asp Leu Asp Ser
 660 665 670

Ile His Asp Gly Arg Asp Ser Phe Ile Gln Phe Leu Gly Asp Leu Val
 675 680 685

Gln Asp Leu Val Pro Val Gly Asp Val Ile Val Asn Val Ala Ser Gly
 690 695 700

Val Phe Ser Leu Phe Gly Ser Ile Val Ser Gly Val Ile Ser Phe Leu
 705 710 715 720

Lys Asn Pro Leu Gly Ala Ile Leu Thr Ile Ala Leu Ile Val Gly Gly
 725 730 735

Ile Ile Val Leu Tyr Leu Phe Ile Thr Arg Ser Arg Thr Val Tyr Gln
 740 745 750

Ala Pro Ile Arg Met Leu Tyr Pro Glu Val Asp Arg Ala Pro Gln Gln
 755 760 765

Asn Val Gln Pro Ile Pro Glu Asp Gln Val Arg Ser Ile Leu Leu Ala
 770 775 780

Met His Gln Phe Gln
 785 790 795 800

Glu Glu His Thr Gln Arg Arg Ser Ile Phe Asp Thr Ile Arg Glu Ser
 805 810 815

Thr Ser

<210> SEQ ID NO 45
 <211> LENGTH: 830
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Alcelaphine herpesvirus

<400> SEQUENCE: 45

Met Ala His Thr Gly Ser Thr Val Cys Ala Phe Leu Ile Phe Ala Val
 1 5 10 15

Leu Lys Asn Val Phe Cys Gln Thr Pro Thr Ser Ser Ser Glu Val Glu
 20 25 30

Asp Val Ile Pro Glu Ala Asn Thr Val Ser Asp Asn Ile Ile Arg Gln
 35 40 45

-continued

Gln Arg Asn Asn Thr Ala Lys Gly Ile His Ser Asp Pro Ser Ala Phe
 50 55 60

Pro Phe Arg Val Cys Ser Ala Ser Asn Ile Gly Asp Ile Phe Arg Phe
 65 70 75 80

Gln Thr Ser His Ser Cys Pro Asn Thr Lys Asp Lys Glu His Asn Glu
 85 90 95

Gly Ile Leu Leu Ile Phe Lys Glu Asn Ile Val Pro Tyr Val Phe Lys
 100 105 110

Val Arg Lys Tyr Arg Lys Ile Val Thr Thr Ser Thr Ile Tyr Asn Gly
 115 120 125

Ile Tyr Ala Asp Ala Val Thr Asn Gln His Val Phe Ser Lys Ser Val
 130 135 140

Pro Ile Tyr Glu Thr Arg Arg Met Asp Thr Ile Tyr Gln Cys Tyr Asn
 145 150 155 160

Ser Leu Asp Val Thr Val Gly Gly Asn Leu Leu Val Tyr Thr Asp Asn
 165 170 175

Asp Gly Ser Asn Met Thr Val Asp Leu Gln Pro Val Asp Gly Leu Ser
 180 185 190

Asn Ser Val Arg Arg Tyr His Ser Gln Pro Glu Ile His Ala Glu Pro
 195 200 205

Gly Trp Leu Leu Gly Gly Tyr Arg Arg Arg Thr Thr Val Asn Cys Glu
 210 215 220

Val Thr Glu Thr Asp Ala Arg Ala Val Pro Pro Phe Arg Tyr Phe Ile
 225 230 235 240

Thr Asn Ile Gly Asp Thr Ile Glu Met Ser Pro Phe Trp Ser Lys Ala
 245 250 255

Trp Asn Glu Thr Glu Phe Ser Gly Glu Pro Asp Arg Thr Leu Thr Val
 260 265 270

Ala Lys Asp Tyr Arg Val Val Asp Tyr Lys Phe Arg Gly Thr Gln Pro
 275 280 285

Gln Gly His Thr Arg Ile Phe Val Asp Lys Glu Glu Tyr Thr Leu Ser
 290 295 300

Trp Ala Gln Gln Phe Arg Asn Ile Ser Tyr Cys Arg Trp Ala His Trp
 305 310 315 320

Lys Ser Phe Asp Asn Ala Ile Lys Thr Glu His Gly Lys Ser Leu His
 325 330 335

Phe Val Ala Asn Asp Ile Thr Ala Ser Phe Tyr Thr Pro Asn Thr Gln
 340 345 350

Thr Arg Glu Val Leu Gly Lys His Val Cys Leu Asn Asn Thr Ile Glu
 355 360 365

Ser Glu Leu Lys Ser Arg Leu Ala Lys Val Asn Asp Thr His Ser Pro
 370 375 380

Asn Gly Thr Ala Gln Tyr Tyr Leu Thr Asn Gly Gly Leu Leu Leu Val
 385 390 395 400

Trp Gln Pro Leu Val Gln Gln Lys Leu Leu Asp Ala Lys Gly Leu Leu
 405 410 415

Asp Ala Val Lys Lys Gln Gln Asn Thr Thr Thr Thr Thr Thr Thr
 420 425 430

Arg Ser Arg Arg Gln Arg Arg Ser Val Ser Ser Gly Ile Asp Asp Val
 435 440 445

Tyr Thr Ala Glu Ser Thr Ile Leu Leu Thr Gln Ile Gln Phe Ala Tyr
 450 455 460

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Asp Thr Leu Arg Ala Gln Ile Asn Asn Val Leu Glu Glu Leu Ser Arg
 465 470 475 480
 Ala Trp Cys Arg Glu Gln His Arg Ala Ser Leu Met Trp Asn Glu Leu
 485 490 495
 Ser Lys Ile Asn Pro Thr Ser Val Met Ser Ser Ile Tyr Gly Arg Pro
 500 505 510
 Val Ser Ala Lys Arg Ile Gly Asp Val Ile Ser Val Ser His Cys Val
 515 520 525
 Val Val Asp Gln Asp Ser Val Ser Leu His Arg Ser Met Arg Val Pro
 530 535 540
 Gly Arg Asp Lys Thr His Glu Cys Tyr Ser Arg Pro Pro Val Thr Phe
 545 550 555 560
 Lys Phe Ile Asn Asp Ser His Leu Tyr Lys Gly Gln Leu Gly Val Asn
 565 570 575
 Asn Glu Ile Leu Leu Thr Thr Thr Ala Val Glu Ile Cys His Glu Asn
 580 585 590
 Thr Glu His Tyr Phe Gln Gly Gly Asn Asn Met Tyr Phe Tyr Lys Asn
 595 600 605
 Tyr Arg His Val Lys Thr Met Pro Val Gly Asp Val Ala Thr Leu Asp
 610 615 620
 Thr Phe Met Val Leu Asn Leu Thr Leu Val Glu Asn Ile Asp Phe Gln
 625 630 635 640
 Val Ile Glu Leu Tyr Ser Arg Glu Glu Lys Arg Met Ser Thr Ala Phe
 645 650 655
 Asp Ile Glu Thr Met Phe Arg Glu Tyr Asn Tyr Tyr Thr Gln Arg Val
 660 665 670
 Thr Gly Leu Arg Arg Asp Leu Thr Asp Leu Ala Thr Asn Arg Asn Gln
 675 680 685
 Phe Val Asp Ala Phe Gly Ser Leu Met Asp Asp Leu Gly Val Val Gly
 690 695 700
 Lys Thr Val Leu Asn Ala Val Ser Ser Val Ala Thr Leu Phe Ser Ser
 705 710 715 720
 Ile Val Ser Gly Ile Ile Asn Phe Ile Lys Asn Pro Phe Gly Gly Met
 725 730 735
 Leu Leu Phe Gly Leu Ile Ala Ala Val Val Ile Thr Val Ile Leu Leu
 740 745 750
 Asn Arg Lys Ala Lys Arg Phe Ala Gln Asn Pro Val Gln Met Ile Tyr
 755 760 765
 Pro Asp Ile Lys Thr Ile Thr Ser Gln Arg Glu Glu Leu Gln Val Asp
 770 775 780
 Pro Ile Ser Lys His Glu Leu Asp Arg Ile Met Leu Ala Met His Asp
 785 790 795 800
 Tyr His Ala Ser Lys Gln Pro Glu Ser Lys Gln Asp Glu Glu Gln Gly
 805 810 815
 Ser Thr Thr Ser Gly Pro Ala Asp Trp Leu Asn Lys Ala Lys
 820 825 830

<210> SEQ ID NO 46
 <211> LENGTH: 829
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Epstein-Barr virus
 <400> SEQUENCE: 46

Met Thr Arg Arg Arg Val Leu Ser Val Val Val Leu Leu Ala Ala Leu
 1 5 10 15

-continued

Ala Cys Arg Leu Gly Ala Gln Thr Pro Glu Gln Pro Ala Pro Pro Ala
 20 25 30

Thr Thr Val Gln Pro Thr Ala Thr Arg Gln Gln Thr Ser Phe Pro Phe
 35 40 45

Arg Val Cys Glu Leu Ser Ser His Gly Asp Leu Phe Arg Phe Ser Ser
 50 55 60

Asp Ile Gln Cys Pro Ser Phe Gly Thr Arg Glu Asn His Thr Glu Gly
 65 70 75 80

Leu Leu Met Val Phe Lys Asp Asn Ile Ile Pro Tyr Ser Phe Lys Val
 85 90 95

Arg Ser Tyr Thr Lys Ile Val Thr Asn Ile Leu Ile Tyr Asn Gly Trp
 100 105 110

Tyr Ala Asp Ser Val Thr Asn Arg His Glu Glu Lys Phe Ser Val Asp
 115 120 125

Ser Tyr Glu Thr Asp Gln Met Asp Thr Ile Tyr Gln Cys Tyr Asn Ala
 130 135 140

Val Lys Met Thr Lys Asp Gly Leu Thr Arg Val Tyr Val Asp Arg Asp
 145 150 155 160

Gly Val Asn Ile Thr Val Asn Leu Lys Pro Thr Gly Gly Leu Ala Asn
 165 170 175

Gly Val Arg Arg Tyr Ala Ser Gln Thr Glu Leu Tyr Asp Ala Pro Gly
 180 185 190

Trp Leu Ile Trp Thr Tyr Arg Thr Arg Thr Thr Val Asn Cys Leu Ile
 195 200 205

Thr Asp Met Met Ala Lys Ser Asn Ser Pro Phe Asp Phe Phe Val Thr
 210 215 220

Thr Thr Gly Gln Thr Val Glu Met Ser Pro Phe Tyr Asp Gly Lys Asn
 225 230 235 240

Lys Glu Thr Phe His Glu Arg Ala Asp Ser Phe His Val Arg Thr Asn
 245 250 255

Tyr Lys Ile Val Asp Tyr Asp Asn Arg Gly Thr Asn Pro Gln Gly Glu
 260 265 270

Arg Arg Ala Phe Leu Asp Lys Gly Thr Tyr Thr Leu Ser Trp Lys Leu
 275 280 285

Glu Asn Arg Thr Ala Tyr Cys Pro Leu Gln His Trp Gln Thr Phe Asp
 290 295 300

Ser Thr Ile Ala Thr Glu Thr Gly Lys Ser Ile His Phe Val Thr Asp
 305 310 315 320

Glu Gly Thr Ser Ser Phe Val Thr Asn Thr Thr Val Gly Ile Glu Leu
 325 330 335

Pro Asp Ala Phe Lys Cys Ile Glu Glu Gln Val Asn Lys Thr Met His
 340 345 350

Glu Lys Tyr Glu Ala Val Gln Asp Arg Tyr Thr Lys Gly Gln Glu Ala
 355 360 365

Ile Thr Tyr Phe Ile Thr Ser Gly Gly Leu Leu Leu Ala Trp Leu Pro
 370 375 380

Leu Thr Pro Arg Ser Leu Ala Thr Val Lys Asn Leu Thr Glu Leu Thr
 385 390 395 400

Thr Pro Thr Ser Ser Pro Pro Ser Ser Pro Pro Pro Ala Pro Ser
 405 410 415

Ala Ala Arg Gly Ser Thr Pro Ala Ala Val Leu Arg Arg Arg Arg Arg
 420 425 430

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Asp Ala Gly Asn Ala Thr Thr Pro Val Pro Pro Thr Ala Pro Gly Lys
 435 440 445

Ser Leu Gly Thr Leu Asn Asn Pro Ala Thr Val Gln Ile Gln Phe Ala
 450 455 460

Tyr Asp Ser Leu Arg Arg Gln Ile Asn Arg Met Leu Gly Asp Leu Ala
 465 470 475 480

Arg Ala Trp Cys Leu Glu Gln Lys Arg Gln Asn Met Val Leu Arg Glu
 485 490 495

Leu Thr Lys Ile Asn Pro Thr Thr Val Met Ser Ser Ile Tyr Gly Lys
 500 505 510

Ala Val Ala Ala Lys Arg Leu Gly Asp Val Ile Ser Val Ser Gln Cys
 515 520 525

Val Pro Val Asn Gln Ala Thr Val Thr Leu Arg Lys Ser Met Arg Val
 530 535 540

Pro Gly Ser Glu Thr Met Cys Tyr Ser Arg Pro Leu Val Ser Phe Ser
 545 550 555 560

Phe Ile Asn Asp Thr Lys Thr Tyr Glu Gly Gln Leu Gly Thr Asp Asn
 565 570 575

Glu Ile Phe Leu Thr Lys Lys Met Thr Glu Val Cys Gln Ala Thr Ser
 580 585 590

Gln Tyr Tyr Phe Gln Ser Gly Asn Glu Ile His Val Tyr Asn Asp Tyr
 595 600 605

His His Phe Lys Thr Ile Glu Leu Asp Gly Ile Ala Thr Leu Gln Thr
 610 615 620

Phe Ile Ser Leu Asn Thr Ser Leu Ile Glu Asn Ile Asp Phe Ala Ser
 625 630 635 640

Leu Glu Leu Tyr Ser Arg Asp Glu Gln Arg Ala Ser Asn Val Phe Asp
 645 650 655

Leu Glu Gly Ile Phe Arg Glu Tyr Asn Phe Gln Ala Gln Asn Ile Ala
 660 665 670

Gly Leu Arg Lys Asp Leu Asp Asn Ala Val Ser Asn Gly Arg Asn Gln
 675 680 685

Phe Val Asp Gly Leu Gly Glu Leu Met Asp Ser Leu Gly Ser Val Gly
 690 695 700

Gln Ser Ile Thr Asn Leu Val Ser Thr Val Gly Gly Leu Phe Ser Ser
 705 710 715 720

Leu Val Ser Gly Phe Ile Ser Phe Phe Lys Asn Pro Phe Gly Gly Met
 725 730 735

Leu Ile Leu Val Leu Val Ala Gly Val Val Ile Leu Val Ile Ser Leu
 740 745 750

Thr Arg Arg Thr Arg Gln Met Ser Gln Gln Pro Val Gln Met Leu Tyr
 755 760 765

Pro Gly Ile Asp Glu Leu Ala Gln Gln His Ala Ser Gly Glu Gly Pro
 770 775 780

Gly Ile Asn Pro Ile Ser Lys Thr Glu Leu Gln Ala Ile Met Leu Ala
 785 790 795 800

Leu His Glu Gln Asn Gln Glu Gln Lys Arg Ala Ala Gln Arg Ala Ala
 805 810 815

Gly Pro Ser Val Ala Ser Arg Ala Leu Gln Ala Ala Arg
 820 825

<210> SEQ ID NO 47
 <211> LENGTH: 660
 <212> TYPE: DNA

-continued

<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
 <220> FEATURE:
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: Suid herpesvirus 1 - bases 641-1300

<400> SEQUENCE: 47

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cgccgccgctc cggctccacg gtggtgcgcc tggagcccga gcaggcctgc cccgagtact    60
cgcagggggcg caacttcacg gaggggatcg ccgtgctctt caaggagaac atcgccccgc    120
acaagttaa ggccacacac tactacaaga acgtcatcgt cagcaccgtg tggccggga    180
gcacgtacgc ggccatcacg aaccgcttca cagaccgcgt gcccgcccc gtgcaggaga    240
tcacggacgt gatcgaccgc cgcggcaagt gcgtctcaa ggccgagtac gtgcgcaaca    300
accacaaggt gaccgccttc gaccgcgacg agaaccccgt cgagggtggac ctgcgcccct    360
cgcgcctgaa cgcgctcggc acccgcggct ggcacaccac caacgacacc tacaccaaga    420
tcggcgccgc gggcttctac cacacgggca cctccgtcaa ctgcatcgtc gaggaggtgg    480
aggcgcgctc cgtgtacccc tacgactcct tcgccctgtc cacgggggac attgtgtaca    540
tgtccccctt ctacggcctg cgcgaggggg cccacgggga gcacatcggc tacgcgcccg    600
ggcgcttcca gcaggtggag cactactacc ccatcgacct ggactcgcgc ctccgcgcct    660
    
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<210> SEQ ID NO 48
 <211> LENGTH: 359
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
 <220> FEATURE:
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: Suid herpesvirus 1 - bases 491-850

<400> SEQUENCE: 48

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Ala Ala Pro Ala Ala Ala Arg Arg Ala Arg Arg Ser Pro Gly Pro Ala
 1           5           10          15
Gly Thr Pro Glu Pro Pro Ala Val Asn Gly Thr Gly His Leu Arg Ile
 20          25          30
Thr Thr Gly Ser Ala Glu Phe Ala Arg Leu Gln Phe Thr Tyr Asp His
 35          40          45
Ile Gln Ala His Val Asn Asp Met Leu Gly Arg Ile Ala Ala Ala Trp
 50          55          60
Cys Glu Leu Gln Asn Lys Asp Arg Thr Leu Trp Ser Glu Met Ser Arg
 65          70          75          80
Leu Asn Pro Ser Ala Val Ala Thr Ala Ala Leu Gly Gln Arg Val Ser
 85          90          95
Ala Arg Met Leu Gly Asp Val Met Ala Ile Ser Arg Cys Val Glu Val
 100         105         110
Arg Gly Gly Val Tyr Val Gln Asn Ser Met Arg Val Pro Gly Glu Arg
 115        120        125
Gly Thr Cys Tyr Ser Arg Pro Leu Val Thr Phe Glu His Asn Gly Thr
 130        135        140
Gly Val Ile Glu Gly Gln Leu Gly Asp Asp Asn Glu Leu Leu Ile Ser
 145        150        155        160
Arg Asp Leu Ile Glu Pro Cys Thr Gly Asn His Arg Arg Tyr Phe Lys
 165        170        175
Leu Gly Ser Gly Tyr Val Tyr Tyr Glu Asp Tyr Asn Tyr Val Arg Met
 180        185        190
Val Glu Val Pro Glu Thr Ile Ser Thr Arg Val Thr Leu Asn Leu Thr
 195        200        205
Leu Leu Glu Asp Arg Glu Phe Leu Pro Leu Glu Val Tyr Thr Arg Glu
 210        215        220
    
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Glu Leu Ala Asp Thr Gly Leu Leu Asp Tyr Ser Glu Ile Gln Arg Arg
 225 230 235 240
 Asn Gln Leu His Ala Leu Lys Phe Tyr Asp Ile Asp Arg Val Val Lys
 245 250 255
 Val Asp His Asn Val Val Leu Leu Arg Gly Ile Ala Asn Phe Phe Gln
 260 265 270
 Gly Leu Gly Asp Val Gly Ala Ala Val Gly Lys Val Val Leu Gly Ala
 275 280 285
 Thr Gly Ala Val Ile Ser Ala Val Gly Gly Met Val Ser Phe Leu Ser
 290 295 300
 Asn Pro Phe Gly Ala Leu Ala Ile Gly Leu Leu Val Leu Ala Gly Leu
 305 310 315 320
 Val Ala Ala Phe Leu Ala Tyr Arg His Ile Ser Arg Leu Arg Arg Asn
 325 330 335
 Pro Met Lys Ala Leu Tyr Pro Val Thr Thr Lys Thr Leu Lys Glu Asp
 340 345 350
 Gly Val Asp Glu Gly Asp Val
 355

<210> SEQ ID NO 49
 <211> LENGTH: 420
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Suid herpesvirus 2

<400> SEQUENCE: 49

ccagcataat gatagccaat aatctgtgtt actctaccct gatcttaaat gacgaggacg 60
 tgacggggat cgacgagaaa gatattctga cgggtgcatgt aaacaagaat accgtgtaca 120
 ggttcgtagt gagcagcgtc agggagtcta tactcggcac gctgctgtct agatggctca 180
 ggaagagaaa ggaagtgaag gcgcgcataa aacgctgtga ggaccctatg ttggcactga 240
 tacttgacaa gcagcagctt gccctcaagg tgacgtgcaa tgcgttttac ggcttcacgg 300
 gagccgtgca cggctgtgct ccgtgtctcc ctctagcggc gtccatcacc agcatagggc 360
 gggacatgct taggcagacg agtgacttta tcaacaatgt cctttcgtct agagaatacg 420

<210> SEQ ID NO 50
 <211> LENGTH: 159
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Suid herpesvirus 2

<400> SEQUENCE: 50

Ser Ile Met Ile Ala Asn Asn Leu Cys Tyr Ser Thr Leu Ile Leu Asn
 1 5 10 15
 Asp Glu Asp Val Thr Gly Ile Asp Glu Lys Asp Ile Leu Thr Val His
 20 25 30
 Val Asn Lys Asn Thr Val Tyr Arg Phe Val Arg Ser Ser Val Arg Glu
 35 40 45
 Ser Ile Leu Gly Thr Leu Leu Ser Arg Trp Leu Arg Lys Arg Lys Glu
 50 55 60
 Val Lys Ala Arg Met Lys Arg Cys Glu Asp Pro Met Leu Ala Leu Ile
 65 70 75 80
 Leu Asp Lys Gln Gln Leu Ala Leu Lys Val Thr Cys Asn Ala Phe Tyr
 85 90 95
 Gly Phe Thr Gly Ala Val His Gly Leu Leu Pro Cys Leu Pro Leu Ala
 100 105 110

-continued

Ala Ser Ile Thr Ser Ile Gly Arg Asp Met Leu Arg Gln Thr Ser Asp
 115 120 125

Phe Ile Asn Asn Val Leu Ser Ser Arg Glu Tyr Val Ser Glu Lys Phe
 130 135 140

Ser Leu Ser Asp Gly Asp Phe Gln Gly Asp Phe Ser Pro Glu Cys
 145 150 155

<210> SEQ ID NO 51
 <211> LENGTH: 466
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
 <220> FEATURE:
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: Portion of porcine gamma herpesvirus polymerase
 - AF118399

<400> SEQUENCE: 51

taatctatgt cactctaccc taatccatca tgaagacctg cataaatatc ctcaattaa 60
 ggaggaggat tatgaaacat ttttgattag ttctggctct gttcactttg taaaaaaca 120
 catatcagaa tctcttctgt ctaacctgct tacaacatgg ctggctaaga gaaaaatgat 180
 cagaaaggaa ttagcagcat gtgctgacct aaagctcagg acaattttag ataacagca 240
 gcttgcaatt aaggtagcat gcaatgctgt gtatgggttc actgggttg catctggtat 300
 gctgccctgt ctcaagattg cagagacat aactatgcaa ggaagggcca tgttgaaaa 360
 gacaaaagta tttgtagaga atttaagtca tgaggatctc cattccatct gtaaggttg 420
 ctttatgcct cagtcaccaa acagcattga taaacccttc aaggtg 466

<210> SEQ ID NO 52
 <211> LENGTH: 423
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
 <220> FEATURE:
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: Portion of porcine gamma herpesvirus polymerase
 - AF118401

<400> SEQUENCE: 52

gaggacctgc ataagtatcc tcaattaaag gaggatgatt atgaaacatt tttgattagt 60
 tctggccctg ttcactttgt aaaaaaacac atatcagaat ctcttctgtc gaacttgctc 120
 acaacatggc tggccaagag aaaaatgatc agaaaggaat tgacagcatg tgctgatcca 180
 aagctcagga caattttaga taaacagcag cttgcaatta aggtgacatg caatgctgtg 240
 tatggattca ctggtgttgc atctgggatg ctgccatgct tcaagattgc agagaccatc 300
 actatgcaag gaagggccat gttggaaaag acaaaagtat ttgtagagaa tctgagtcac 360
 gaagatctcc gttccatag taaggttggc tctatacctc agtcatcaaa cgtgtttgat 420
 aaa 423

<210> SEQ ID NO 53
 <211> LENGTH: 292
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
 <220> FEATURE:
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: Portion of Acelaphine herpesvirus.

<400> SEQUENCE: 53

aagtaataga actatactct agagaagaga agaggatgag cactgcattt gatatagaga 60
 ccatgtttag agaatacaac tactacacac agagggtcac tggcctgcgg agggacttga 120
 cagacctagc tacaaacaga aatcaatttg tagatgcctt tggcagctc atggacgact 180

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 tgggggtcgt ggggaaaacg gtgttgaatg ctgtgagcag tgtggccaca ctcttcagct 240

ctatagtctc agggatcatc aatttcatta aaaaccctt tgggggaatg tt 292

<210> SEQ ID NO 54
 <211> LENGTH: 152
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
 <220> FEATURE:
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: Portion of Acelaphine herpesvirus.

<400> SEQUENCE: 54

tggtgccgtg agcagcaccg agcctctctc atgtggaacg agctaagcaa aatcaaccct 60

accagtgtga tgagctctat atacggggcg ccagtatctg ccaaaagaat tggagatgtg 120

atatctgtct ctcaactgtgt ggtggtggac ca 152

<210> SEQ ID NO 55
 <211> LENGTH: 793
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
 <220> FEATURE:
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: Portion of Acelaphine herpesvirus.

<400> SEQUENCE: 55

 Lys Gly Ile His Ser Asp Pro Ser Ala Phe Pro Phe Arg Val Cys Ser
 1 5 10 15

 Ala Ser Asn Ile Gly Asp Ile Phe Arg Phe Gln Thr Ser His Ser Cys
 20 25 30

 Pro Asn Thr Lys Asp Lys Glu His Asn Glu Gly Ile Leu Leu Ile Phe
 35 40 45

 Lys Glu Asn Ile Val Pro Tyr Val Phe Lys Val Arg Lys Tyr Arg Lys
 50 55 60

 Ile Val Thr Thr Ser Thr Ile Tyr Asn Gly Ile Tyr Ala Asp Ala Val
 65 70 75 80

 Thr Asn Gln His Val Phe Ser Lys Ser Val Pro Ile Tyr Glu Thr Arg
 85 90 95

 Arg Met Asp Thr Ile Tyr Gln Cys Tyr Asn Ser Leu Asp Val Thr Val
 100 105 110

 Gly Gly Asn Leu Leu Val Tyr Thr Asp Asn Asp Gly Ser Asn Met Thr
 115 120 125

 Val Asp Leu Gln Pro Val Asp Gly Leu Ser Asn Ser Val Arg Arg Tyr
 130 135 140

 His Ser Gln Pro Glu Ile His Ala Glu Pro Gly Trp Leu Leu Gly Gly
 145 150 155 160

 Tyr Arg Arg Arg Thr Thr Val Asn Cys Glu Val Thr Glu Thr Asp Ala
 165 170 175

 Arg Ala Val Pro Pro Phe Arg Tyr Phe Ile Thr Asn Ile Gly Asp Thr
 180 185 190

 Ile Glu Met Ser Pro Phe Trp Ser Lys Ala Trp Asn Glu Thr Glu Phe
 195 200 205

 Ser Gly Glu Pro Asp Arg Thr Leu Thr Val Ala Lys Asp Tyr Arg Val
 210 215 220

 Val Asp Tyr Lys Phe Arg Gly Thr Gln Pro Gln Gly His Thr Arg Ile
 225 230 235 240

 Phe Val Asp Lys Glu Glu Tyr Thr Leu Ser Trp Ala Gln Gln Phe Arg
 245 250 255

Asn Ile Ser Tyr Cys Arg Trp Ala His Trp Lys Ser Phe Asp Asn Ala

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260					265					270					
Ile	Lys	Thr	Glu	His	Gly	Lys	Ser	Leu	His	Phe	Val	Ala	Asn	Asp	Ile
			275				280					285			
Thr	Ala	Ser	Phe	Tyr	Thr	Pro	Asn	Thr	Gln	Thr	Arg	Glu	Val	Leu	Gly
	290					295					300				
Lys	His	Val	Cys	Leu	Asn	Asn	Thr	Ile	Glu	Ser	Glu	Leu	Lys	Ser	Arg
305					310					315					320
Leu	Ala	Lys	Val	Asn	Asp	Thr	His	Ser	Pro	Asn	Gly	Thr	Ala	Gln	Tyr
				325					330					335	
Tyr	Leu	Thr	Asn	Gly	Gly	Leu	Leu	Leu	Val	Trp	Gln	Pro	Leu	Val	Gln
			340					345					350		
Gln	Lys	Leu	Leu	Asp	Ala	Lys	Gly	Leu	Leu	Asp	Ala	Val	Lys	Lys	Gln
	355						360					365			
Gln	Asn	Thr	Arg	Ser	Arg	Arg	Gln	Arg							
	370						375					380			
Arg	Ser	Val	Ser	Ser	Gly	Ile	Asp	Asp	Val	Tyr	Thr	Ala	Glu	Ser	Thr
385					390					395					400
Ile	Leu	Leu	Thr	Gln	Ile	Gln	Phe	Ala	Tyr	Asp	Thr	Leu	Arg	Ala	Gln
				405					410					415	
Ile	Asn	Asn	Val	Leu	Glu	Glu	Leu	Ser	Arg	Ala	Trp	Cys	Arg	Glu	Gln
			420					425					430		
His	Arg	Ala	Ser	Leu	Met	Trp	Asn	Glu	Leu	Ser	Lys	Ile	Asn	Pro	Thr
		435					440					445			
Ser	Val	Met	Ser	Ser	Ile	Tyr	Gly	Arg	Pro	Val	Ser	Ala	Lys	Arg	Ile
	450					455					460				
Gly	Asp	Val	Ile	Ser	Val	Ser	His	Cys	Val	Val	Val	Asp	Gln	Asp	Ser
465					470					475					480
Val	Ser	Leu	His	Arg	Ser	Met	Arg	Val	Pro	Gly	Arg	Asp	Lys	Thr	His
				485					490					495	
Glu	Cys	Tyr	Ser	Arg	Pro	Pro	Val	Thr	Phe	Lys	Phe	Ile	Asn	Asp	Ser
			500					505					510		
His	Leu	Tyr	Lys	Gly	Gln	Leu	Gly	Val	Asn	Asn	Glu	Ile	Leu	Leu	Thr
		515					520					525			
Thr	Thr	Ala	Val	Glu	Ile	Cys	His	Glu	Asn	Thr	Glu	His	Tyr	Phe	Gln
	530					535					540				
Gly	Gly	Asn	Asn	Met	Tyr	Phe	Tyr	Lys	Asn	Tyr	Arg	His	Val	Lys	Thr
545					550					555					560
Met	Pro	Val	Gly	Asp	Val	Ala	Thr	Leu	Asp	Thr	Phe	Met	Val	Leu	Asn
				565					570					575	
Leu	Thr	Leu	Val	Glu	Asn	Ile	Asp	Phe	Gln	Val	Ile	Glu	Leu	Tyr	Ser
			580					585					590		
Arg	Glu	Glu	Lys	Arg	Met	Ser	Thr	Ala	Phe	Asp	Ile	Glu	Thr	Met	Phe
		595					600					605			
Arg	Glu	Tyr	Asn	Tyr	Tyr	Thr	Gln	Arg	Val	Thr	Gly	Leu	Arg	Arg	Asp
	610					615					620				
Leu	Thr	Asp	Leu	Ala	Thr	Asn	Arg	Asn	Gln	Phe	Val	Asp	Ala	Phe	Gly
625					630					635					640
Ser	Leu	Met	Asp	Asp	Leu	Gly	Val	Val	Gly	Lys	Thr	Val	Leu	Asn	Ala
				645					650					655	
Val	Ser	Ser	Val	Ala	Thr	Leu	Phe	Ser	Ser	Ile	Val	Ser	Gly	Ile	Ile
			660					665					670		
Asn	Phe	Ile	Lys	Asn	Pro	Phe	Gly	Gly	Met	Leu	Leu	Phe	Gly	Leu	Ile
		675					680						685		

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Ala Ala Val Val Ile Thr Val Ile Leu Leu Asn Arg Lys Ala Lys Arg
 690 695 700

Phe Ala Gln Asn Pro Val Gln Met Ile Pro Asp Ile Lys Thr Ile Thr
 705 710 715 720

Ser Gln Arg Glu Glu Leu Gln Val Asp Pro Ile Ser Lys His Glu Leu
 725 730 735

Asp Arg Ile Met Leu Ala Met His Asp Tyr His Ala Ser Lys Gln Pro
 740 745 750

Glu Ser Lys Gln Asp Glu Glu Gln Gly Ser Thr Thr Ser Gly Pro Ala
 755 760 765

Asp Leu Asn Lys Ala Lys Asn Val Leu Arg Arg Ala Gly Tyr Lys
 770 775 780

Pro Leu Lys Arg Thr Asp Ser Phe Glu
 785 790

What is claimed is:

1. An isolated polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence with at least 80% identity to the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 24 wherein said polypeptide binds to antibodies induced by porcine gamma herpes virus.
2. The isolated polypeptide of claim 1 wherein said amino acid sequence is at least 90% identical to the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 24.

3. The isolated polypeptide of claim 1 wherein said amino acid sequence is at least 95% identical to the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 24.

4. An isolated polypeptide having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 24.

5. A composition comprising a polypeptide selected from the group consisting of the polypeptides of claims 1, 2, 3, and 4 in a pharmacologically acceptable carrier.

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